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STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPREME COURT

CHAMBERS OF
ELLEN A. PETERS
CHIEF JUSTICE

DRAWER N, STATION A
HARTFORD, CT 06106

January 9, 1985

Honorable William A. O'Neill
Governor of Connecticut
State Capitol
Hartford, Connecticut 06115

Dear Governor O'Neill:

Pursuant to Section 51-1c of the Connecticut General Statutes, it is my pleasure to submit herewith the biennial report of the Judicial Department for the period commencing July 1, 1982 and ending June 30, 1984.

During the biennium which this report represents, the Judicial Department made substantial progress in developing programs and policies to meet the many challenges facing our judicial system in its mission to provide justice for the people of the state of Connecticut. The efforts of the judges and staff in fulfilling our responsibilities were exemplary. The strong and effective leadership of my predecessor, former Chief Justice John A. Speziale, provided the administrative initiative which made many of the achievements outlined in this report possible. The active support that the Department received from your office and from the legislature was an essential ingredient in the progress which this report describes.

The Judicial Department looks to the future with every anticipation that it will continue to meet its commitment to serve the people of our state in their pursuit of claims for the timely adjudication of disputes and the just development of legal principles.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ellen A. Peters".

Ellen A. Peters
Chief Justice

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
CONNECTICUT JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
JULY 1, 1982 — JUNE 30, 1984



ELLEN A. PETERS
CHIEF JUSTICE

Printed By
THE COMMISSION ON OFFICIAL LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

Hon. Ellen A. Peters
Chief Justice, Supreme Court

Hon. Aaron Ment
Judge, Superior Court
Chief Court Administrator

Hon. John D. Brennan
Judge, Superior Court
Deputy Chief Court Administrator

Hon. Frank J. Kinney, Jr., Chief Administrative Judge - Criminal Division

Hon. Angelo G. Santaniello, Chief Administrative Judge - Civil Division

Hon. Francis X. Hennessy, Chief Administrative Judge - Family Division

Joseph J. Keefe
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Terry S. Capshaw
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Office of Adult Probation

James O. Cavanaugh
Executive Director
Administrative Services

Anthony J. Salius
Director
Family Division



Hon. Ellen A. Peters
Chief Justice



Hon. Aaron Ment
Chief Court Administrator

PREFACE

This report describes the operations of the Judicial Department of the State of Connecticut for the period beginning July 1, 1982 and ending June 30, 1984. Because no report of this nature can adhere rigidly to time restraints, the issues and programs which are described were not limited solely within this 24-month period. Some predated the biennium; others outlasted it.

Nonetheless, during this biennium the Judicial Department demonstrated its capacity to move flexibly and innovatively in its endeavor to fulfill its responsibility of providing for the just resolution of cases in a timely and efficient manner. The record we have established also proves, however, that more adequate resources, especially additional judges, are urgently needed if the Department is to meet that objective. That urgency is caused by a combination of factors:

- a requirement for more rapid processing of criminal trials to comply with the reduction in Speedy Trial deadlines scheduled for July 1, 1985;

- the continuing enormous backlog of civil jury cases and the lengthy period required before they come to trial;

- a trend in the concentration of civil cases away from contract cases and toward cases involving torts, which usually require more time-consuming jury trials.

We have taken two kinds of approaches to respond to the need for prompt judicial dispositions of our burgeoning caseload. One approach has concentrated on freeing judicial resources by calling upon lawyers to assist in a variety of dispute-resolution mechanisms. The other approach has emphasized measures designed to improve the efficiency with which our judicial resources are managed.

During the biennium, the Judicial Department has enlisted attorneys to act in a judicial capacity in new programs designed to dispose of civil and minor criminal cases. Attorneys were previously used as small claims commissioners. They now serve as well as arbitrators and fact-finders in civil cases, as magistrates in motor vehicle cases, and as attorney state trial referees. The Attorney Trial Referee Program, launched in cooperation with the National Center for State Courts, has received nationwide recognition for its innovative character.

During the biennium, the Department has undertaken a variety of administrative measures to assist the judges in dealing efficiently with the cases that come to them. Administrative action has included such measures as the reassignment of cases from the busier urban centers to less crowded rural judicial districts. Case flow management, through greater docket control, has helped to move all cases toward disposition. A new program, again assisted by the National Center for State Courts, will strengthen judicial performance by a comprehensive plan for judicial evaluation designed to help each judge improve his or her management of judicial responsibilities.

The Department is encouraged by the significant increase in the disposition of cases which has resulted from this two-pronged approach. The Department is committed to further similar efforts. Nonetheless, the dimensions of the continuing backlog, especially for civil jury cases, and the demands of the citizens of this state for timely access to their courts, require the creation now of a substantial number of new judgeships. Except for the new appellate court, which has had a dramatic impact on the appellate case backlog, only 13 new judgeships have been authorized in the last six years. The General Assembly in 1985 urgently needs to confront the manpower requirements of the Judicial Department.

This report highlights other issues of concern to the Judicial Department. Two issues deserve special mention. One relates to the inadequacy of courtroom security, as highlighted by the occurrence of a fatal shooting in the Norwich courthouse last June. The other concerns the juror selection system. The Department continues to believe that jury selection is unnecessarily delayed by the existing law permitting prospec-

tive jurors to be questioned by attorneys outside of the presence of other prospective jurors. In addition, implementation of the highly desirable one day/one trial jury system requires new consideration of juror compensation.

The Judicial Department is proud of the record of achievement which this report represents. The Judicial Department is committed to responding fairly and expeditiously to the challenge represented by the tremendous influx of new cases into the judicial system each year. New laws, new applications of existing laws, and developments under federal law and under our state constitution all contribute to the agenda that courts face. In our society, the citizenry continues to look to courts to solve its problems and to settle its differences. With the assistance of the executive and the legislative branches of our state government, the Judicial Department is confident of its ability to continue to make progress in the 1984-1986 biennium to addressing the needs of the people of the State of Connecticut.

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COURT ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

STRUCTURE OF THE COURTS

The Connecticut Judicial Department includes the Supreme Court, the Appellate Court, the Superior Court, and the Probate Court. All courts, with the exception of the Probate Court, are state financed.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court is the state's highest court. It is composed of the Chief Justice, who is head of the Judicial Department, and five associate justices. All are also judges of the Superior Court. The Supreme Court is a constitutional, state-maintained court whose members are appointed for eight-year terms by the General Assembly upon the nomination of the Governor.

By law, the Supreme Court hears appeals from final judgments or actions of the Superior Court in the following cases:

- any matter brought pursuant to the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under the constitution;
- appeals pending in the Appellate Court which the Supreme Court decides it should hear and transfers to itself;
- an appeal in any matter where the Superior Court declares a state statute or state constitutional provision to be invalid;
- an appeal in any criminal action involving a



The Supreme Court: (front row, left to right) Hon. Arthur H. Healey, Chief Justice Ellen A. Peters, Hon. Leo Parskey; (back row, left to right) Hon. Anthony E. Grillo, Hon. David M. Shea, Hon. Joseph F. Dannehy.

conviction for a capital felony, class A felony or other felony for which the maximum sentence which may be imposed exceeds twenty years;

- review of a death sentence;
- an election or primary dispute;
- an appeal of any reprimand or censure of a probate judge;
- any matter regarding judicial removal or suspension of a judge;
- appeals from decisions of the judicial review council;
- matters involving substantial public interest;
- writs of error;
- any other matter provided by law.

An appeal of a decision by the Appellate Court is heard by the Supreme Court only if it grants certification upon petition.

The Supreme Court appoints the Reporter of Judicial Decisions who prepares for printing by the Commission on Official Legal Publications all decisions of the Supreme Court and of the Appellate Court and those decisions of the trial court which he deems useful as precedents. In addition, the Reporter of Judicial Decisions prepares headnotes, digests, and indices of decisions and other materials for publication.

As Connecticut's court of last resort, the Supreme Court is responsible for instituting its own rules of practice and procedure. With certain exceptions for those employees whose salaries are fixed by statute, the Supreme Court also establishes the personnel policies and compensation plan for the employees of the Judicial Department.

APPELLATE COURT

In November, 1982, Connecticut's voters ratified an amendment to the state constitution which authorized the creation of a constitutional intermediate appellate court. This action was necessary because the statutorily-created Appellate Session of the Superior Court, with its limited jurisdiction, could not alleviate the caseload burden on the Supreme Court which, by the Fall of 1982, had increased to nearly 1,000 cases.

The 1983 session of the General Assembly established a five-member Appellate Court, effective July 1, 1983. It replaced the Appellate Ses-

sion of the Superior Court, which ceased to exist after June 30, 1983, except for those cases which had been heard by the court in which no decision had been rendered. The jurisdiction of the Appellate Court was also established (see *Supreme Court*). The initial appointments to the Appellate Court were made by Governor O'Neill in the Summer of 1983, and the court began hearing appeals in October of that year. Each case is heard by a panel of three judges. The Appellate Court is located in the courthouse at 95 Washington Street, Hartford.

The Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court is also the Clerk of the Appellate Court. In 1983, the Office of the Chief Clerk was relocated to the State Library and Supreme Court building to be in closer proximity to the state's highest court.

SUPERIOR COURT

The Superior Court became the sole trial court of general jurisdiction on July 1, 1978. As such, it has the authority to hear all legal controversies except those over which the Probate Court has exclusive jurisdiction.

The Superior Court consists of 136 judges, of whom six are justices of the Supreme Court and five are judges of the Appellate Court, plus several senior judges. The judges are appointed for eight-year terms by the General Assembly, upon the nomination of the Governor.

The court is divided into four principal trial divisions: Criminal, Civil, Family, and Housing. Where appropriate, they are divided into parts for the hearing of specific types of cases. They are:

CRIMINAL

- Part A: Capital felonies, Class A felonies, and unclassified felonies punishable by sentences of more than 20 years;
- Part B: Class B felonies and unclassified felonies punishable by sentences of more than ten years but not more than twenty years;
- Part C: Class C felonies and unclassified felonies punishable by sentences of more than five years but not more than ten years;
- Part D: Class D felonies and all other crimes, violations, motor vehicle violations, and infractions.

CIVIL

- Part J: Jury matters;
- Part C: Court matters;
- Part A: Administrative appeals;
- Part H: Summary process cases and all other landlord and tenant matters returnable to the geographical areas;
- Part S: Small Claims actions.

FAMILY

- Part J: Juvenile matters including neglect, dependency, delinquency, families with service needs, and termination of parental rights;
- Part S: Support and paternity actions returnable to geographical areas;

- Part U: Actions brought pursuant to the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act;

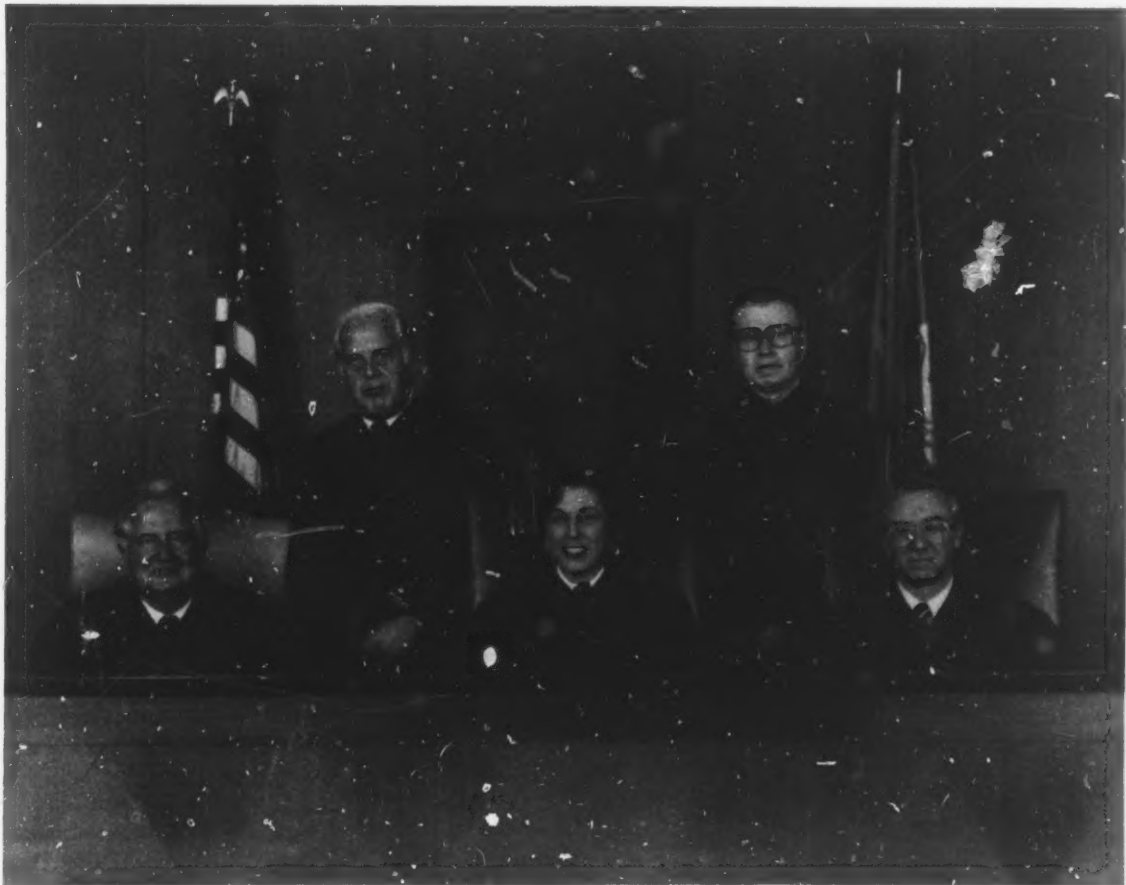
- Part D: All other family relations matters, including dissolution of marriage cases.

HOUSING

(Separate Division – JDs specified by statute)

- Part H: Housing matters, such as summary process actions, as defined by section 47a-68 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

The state is divided into 12 judicial districts and 21 geographical areas (venues) for the purpose of determining where civil and criminal matters will be filed.



The Appellate Court: (front row, left to right) Hon. T. Clark Hull, Hon. Antoinette L. Dupont, Chief Presiding Judge, Hon. David M. Borden; (back row, left to right) Hon. Daniel F. Spallone, Hon. John J. Daly.

There are fifteen districts for determining the venue of juvenile matters. Each has a courthouse used almost exclusively for the adjudication of such cases, thus preserving the confidentiality of juvenile matters.

Sentence Review

The Sentence Review Division is authorized to review the sentences of certain criminal defendants who have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of three years or more, upon application by the defendant.

Housing Session

In 1979, the first housing session was established in the Hartford-New Britain Judicial District to hear such matters as landlord-tenant disputes, evictions, housing discrimination, and housing code violations. This program was later expanded to the judicial districts of New Haven, Fairfield, Stamford-Norwalk, and Waterbury.

PROBATE COURT

Connecticut has 131 Probate Courts which are operated on a fee basis. Probate districts consist of one or more towns as specified by statute. Probate judges are elected to four-year terms by voters within the district.

The principal function of the Probate Court is the exercise of jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons. Appeals from decrees and orders of the Probate Court may be taken to the Superior Court.

The Probate Court also has jurisdiction over matters involving adoptions, testamentary trusts, conservators, commitment of the mentally ill, and guardians of the persons and estates of minors.

The Probate Court Administrator, who is appointed by the Chief Justice, is responsible for the efficient operation of the probate courts.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COURT ADMINISTRATOR

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is the head of the Judicial Department. Its administrative director is the Chief Court Administrator, who is responsible for the efficient operation of the department, the expeditious dispatch of litigation, the prompt and proper administration of judicial business, and the assignment of judges.

Among the administrative functions performed by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator are: caseload management, administrative services (personnel, finance, budget, planning, information systems, labor relations, property management), coordination of clerks' offices, jury administration, adult probation, family division operations, legal research, legislative analysis, continuing education, forms and records management, coordination of court reporters, monitors, and interpreters, statistical analysis, and public information.

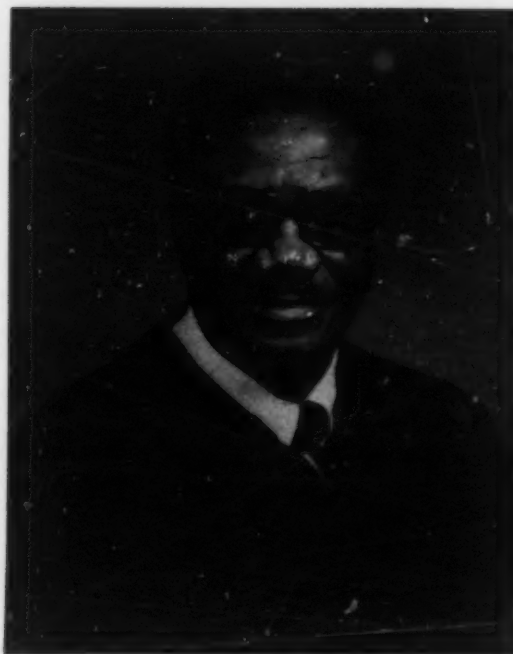
The Chief Court Administrator has appointed chief administrative judges who are responsible for the overall statewide operations of their respective divisions (Criminal, Civil, Family). Working with caseload managers, they make recommendations to the Chief Court Administra-



Hon. John D. Brennan
Deputy Chief Court Administrator



Hon. Walter R. Budney
Administrative Judge
Middlesex Judicial District



Hon. Robert D. Glass
Administrative Judge
Waterbury Judicial District



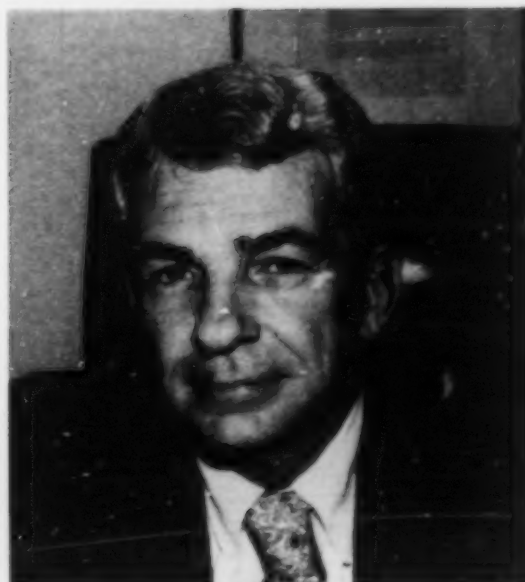
Hon. Nicholas A. Cioffi
Administrative Judge
Stamford-Norwalk Judicial District



Hon. Francis X. Hennessy
Chief Administrative Judge
Family Division



Hon. Burton J. Jacobson
Administrative Judge
Fairfield Judicial District



Hon. Frank J. Kinney, Jr.
Chief Administrative Judge
Criminal Division
Administrative Judge
New Haven Judicial District



Hon. Eugene T. Kelly
Administrative Judge
Tolland Judicial District
Windham Judicial District



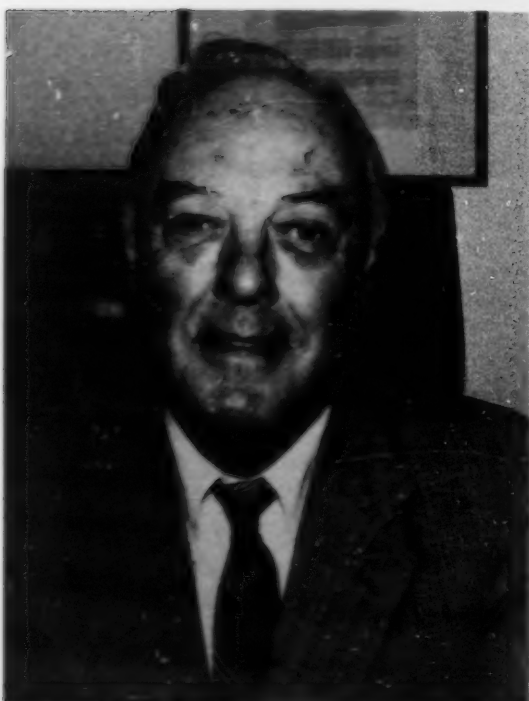
Hon. JoAnne K. Kulawiz
Administrative Judge
Ansonia-Milford Judicial District



Hon. Howard J. Moraghan
Administrative Judge
Danbury Judicial District



Hon. Angelo G. Santaniello
Chief Administrative Judge
Civil Division
Administrative Judge
New London Judicial District



Hon. Walter M. Pickett, Jr.
Administrative Judge
Litchfield Judicial District



Hon. George D. Stoughton
Administrative Judge
Hartford-New Britain Judicial District

tor to assure the prompt and proper administration of judicial business.

Administrative judges have been appointed in the various judicial districts to report on progress made toward, and impediments against, the prompt, fair, and efficient disposition of judicial business, and to offer and discuss solutions to a variety of administrative issues. They also serve as liaison between the Chief Court Administrator and the judges of the Superior Court in the implementation of administrative policy. In the larger judicial districts, assistant administrative judges have been named to aid the administrative judges.

Presiding judges are also appointed to expedite the disposition of the court business with which they are entrusted, for apportioning the judicial business that has been assigned, and for apprising the Chief Court Administrator of progress in achieving stated objectives, as well as problems encountered in the process.

The state-maintained courts are staffed by approximately 2,000 persons, including judges, family relations officers, adult and juvenile probation officers, court clerks, bail commissioners, legal research staff, and other clerical, administrative, and support personnel.

APPELLATE ADJUDICATION

APPELLATE ADJUDICATION

The most significant event in the Judicial Department during the 1982-84 biennium was the creation and establishment of a constitutional appellate court to replace the former Appellate Session of the Superior Court, and to alleviate the caseload pressure on the Supreme Court.

Appellate courts serve two major functions:

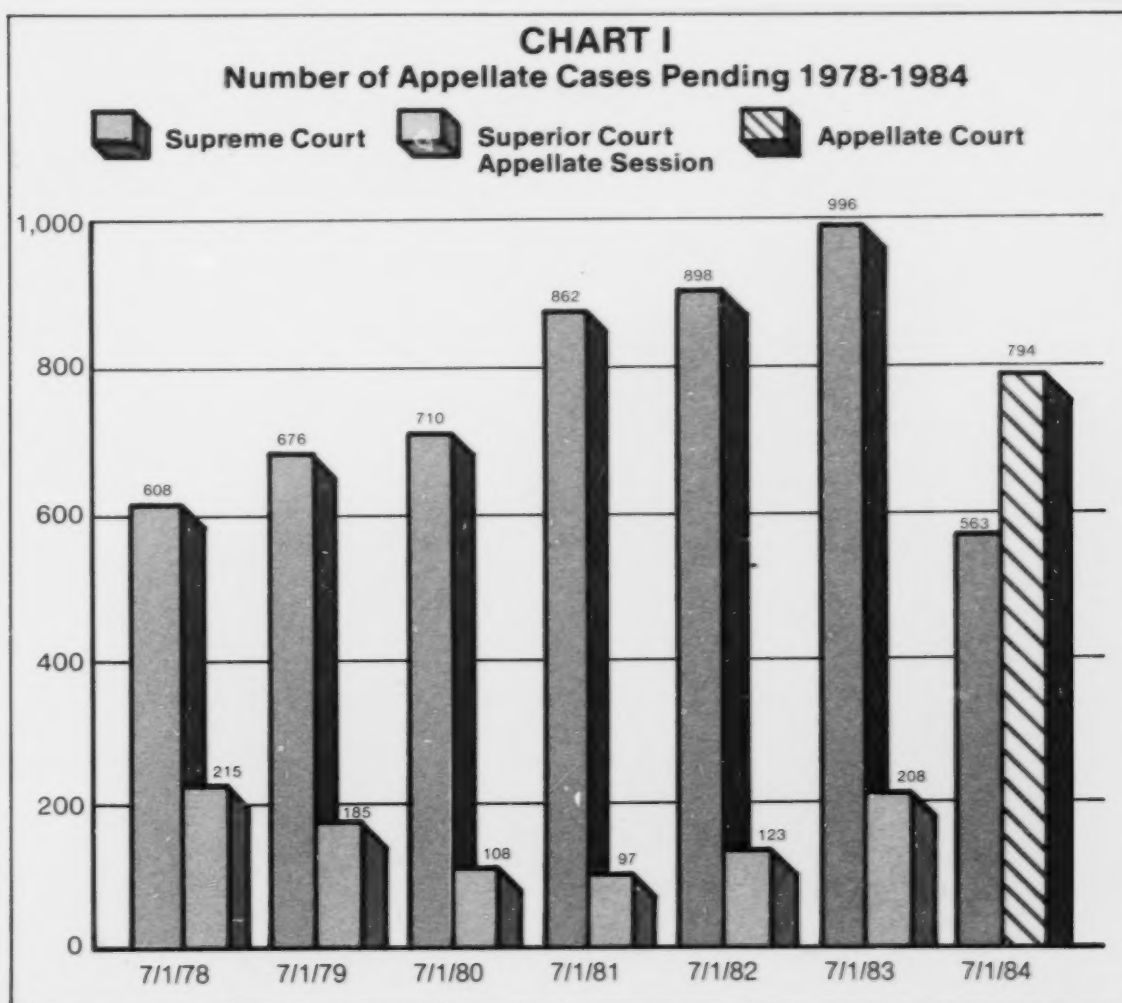
1. the review of lower court rulings;
2. the development, enunciation, and harmonization of substantive law.

It had become evident during the early 1980's that the Supreme Court's ability to fulfill the lat-

ter responsibility, which demands painstaking research and careful writing, was being seriously threatened. Although the court was disposing of an unprecedented number of appeals, the number of new appeals being filed with the Supreme Court was even greater.

At the end of the 1980-82 biennium, approximately 900 cases were pending before the Supreme Court. The docket of cases ready for oral argument in October, 1982 alone was enough to fill the court's calendar for seven months.

The Appellate Session of the Superior Court had been established in 1974 to help ease the bur-



den on the Supreme Court, but it could no longer render the degree of assistance necessary because its jurisdiction was limited by statute.

The answer was the ratification during the 1982 election of an amendment creating a constitutional intermediate appellate court. This approval gave the General Assembly the mandate to replace the Appellate Session of the Superior Court with a constitutional appellate court with far greater jurisdiction.

The 1983 session of the General Assembly, acting upon that mandate, created the five-member Appellate Court which became effective on July 1, 1983. It replaced the Appellate Session of the Superior Court, except that cases heard by the Appellate Session by June 30 would be decided by that court. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and of the Appellate Court was established by law (see *Structure of the Courts*).

In August of 1983, Governor O'Neill administered the oath of office to the judges of the new Appellate Court, which began hearing cases in October of that year.

THE SUPREME COURT

New Cases

A total of 1,049 appeals were filed with the Supreme Court during the 1982-84 biennium. Of those, 766 cases were filed during the 1982-83 court year and 283 were filed during fiscal 1983-84. This reduction reflects the success which the new Appellate Court has had in diverting cases away from the Supreme Court, thus relieving the pressure on that court and allowing it to concentrate on the more complex legal issues involved in the appeals it hears.

SUPREME COURT STATISTICAL REPORT

For the period July 1, 1982 through June 30, 1984

	7-1-82 to 6-30-83			7-1-83 to 6-30-84		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
Appeals Pending Start of Period	599	299	898	636	360	996
Appeals Added During Period	572	194	766	172	111	283
Total Caseload for Period Covered (1)	1,171	493	1,664	808	471	1,279
Appeals Disposed by Opinion	162	71	233	162	56	218
All Other Dispositions	373	62	435	424	74	498
Total Appeals Disposed During Period (2)	535	133	668	586	130	716
Appeals Pending End of Period						
Line (1) minus Line (2)	636	360	996	222	341	563
Petitions for Certification Filed			74			61

Dispositions

The 1,384 cases disposed of by the Supreme Court during the biennium includes 341 cases transferred to the Appellate Court. Excluding those transfers, 1,043 appeals were disposed of by the court.

Pending Caseload

The trend in the number of cases pending before the Supreme Court vividly reflects the crisis which had been confronting the court, and the success which the creation of the Appellate Court has had in alleviating it.

On July 1, 1982, 898 appeals were pending before the Supreme Court. One year later, that figure had increased to 996 appeals. The Appellate Court stemmed the tide during the second year of the biennium, however, and by June 30, 1984, the court's caseload had been reduced to 563 appeals.

Oral Arguments

To facilitate the hearing of appeals before the Supreme Court, strict time standards for oral presentations by counsel were instituted and

enforced in order to eliminate needless duplication and repetitive arguments and to expedite the movement of the court's calendar. Also, argument on motions was eliminated, except if requested by the parties.

Administrative Operations

The steadily growing appellate caseload placed heavy burdens on the physical resources and manpower of the Judicial Department's appellate operations. To improve these activities, the following steps were taken:

1. The responsibilities of the person who served both as the Reporter of Judicial Decisions and as Chief Clerk were divided into two separate positions, with the Reporter of Judicial Decisions remaining responsible for the publication of decisions of the courts and the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court and of the Appellate Court being responsible for the administrative operation of both Courts.

2. The Office of the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court was moved to the State Library and Supreme Court Building to provide better coordination of activities.

3. Expanded use of modern technology, espe-

APPELLATE SESSION STATISTICAL REPORT

For the period July 1, 1982 through June 30, 1983

	Civil	Criminal	Total
Appeals Pending Start of Period	92	31	123
Appeals Added During Period	224	70	294
Total Caseload for Period Covered	316	101	417
Appeals Disposed by Opinion	68	21	89
Other Dispositions	98	22	120
Total Dispositions	166	43	209
Appeals Pending End of Period	150	58	208

cially computers and word processors, improved the availability of legal resource material available to the court and expedited the processing of legal opinions.

4. The number of law clerks and staff attorneys available to the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court was expanded to assist the justices and the judges with legal research.

APPELLATE COURT APPELLATE SESSION OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

On July 1, 1982, 129 appeals were pending before the Appellate Session of the Superior Court. During the 1982-83 court year, 294 appeals were filed and 209 were resolved, resulting in a pending caseload on June 30, 1983 of 208 cases. Of these, 26 cases had been heard by the Appellate Session and were awaiting a decision. The final opinions of the Appellate Session were published in September of 1983. The remaining 182 cases which had not been heard as of June

30, 1983 (127 civil and 55 criminal) were transferred to the Appellate Court.

Between July 1, 1983, the effective date of the Appellate Court, and June 30, 1984, a total of 1,101 cases were added to the new court's docket. These included 182 cases transferred from the Appellate Session and 341 cases transferred from the Supreme Court. An additional 839 original filings were made during the year.

Dispositions

The Appellate Court began hearing cases in October, 1983. During the first year of the court's existence, 568 appeals were disposed. These included 126 transfers to the Supreme Court.

Pending Caseload

On June 30, 1984, the Appellate Court completed its first year with a pending caseload of 794 appeals, of which 638 were civil matters and 156 were criminal appeals. Of these, 67 appeals had been heard and were awaiting decision.

APPELLATE COURT STATISTICAL REPORT

For the period July 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984

	Civil	Criminal	Total
Appeals Pending Start of Period	0	0	0
Appeals Added During Period	1,101	261	1,362
Total Caseload for Period Covered	1,101	261	1,362
Appeals Disposed by Opinion	162	20	182
Other Dispositions	301	85	386
Total Dispositions	463	105	568
Appeals Pending End of Period	638	156	794
Petitions for Certification Filed			49

TRIAL COURT ACTIVITY

CRIMINAL CASEFLOW

The Speedy Trial Act, which became effective on July 1, 1983, provided that the trial of defendants charged with a criminal offense must be held within 18 months from the date of the indictment or information for a non-confined defendant, and within 12 months for a defendant who is confined in jail awaiting trial. These deadlines arrived on July 1, 1984, but did not apply to cases filed prior to July 1, 1983.

The Judicial Department faced a critical caseflow problem. The 'felony explosion' of 1980-81 had placed severe caseload demands on the operations of the Criminal Division. The Department would now have to concentrate not only on the

volume of new criminal cases filed—serious criminal cases filed during fiscal 1982-83 exceeded 8,100—but also on the dispositions within the time frame established under the act. In addition, a growing caseload problem confronted the department with regard to the Civil Division.

Two major steps taken in the Fall of 1981—the assignment of additional judges to the Criminal Division and changes allowing certain GA locations to retain Part B and C felonies—produced significant positive results during the biennium.

At the judicial district court locations, the number of pending cases dropped from 3,677 on June

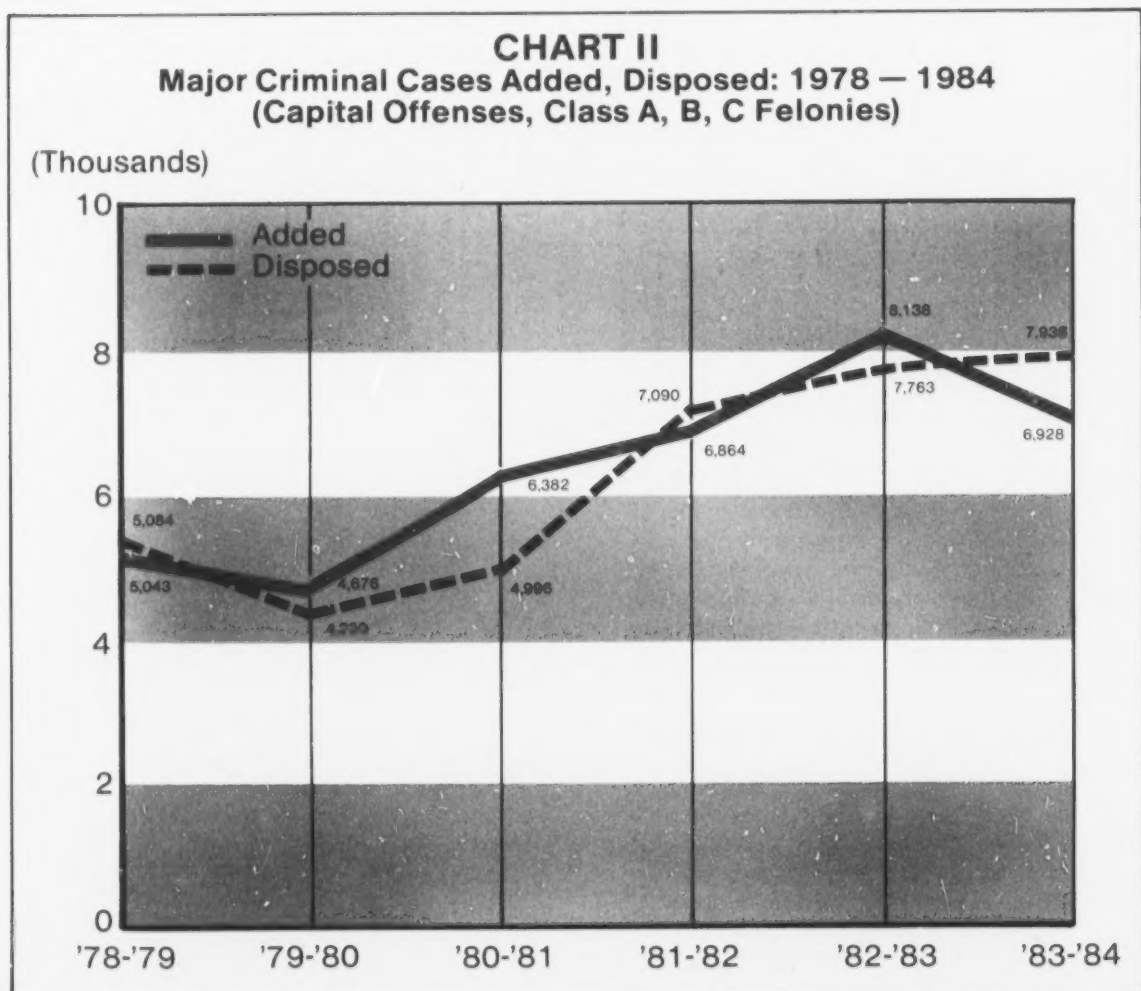
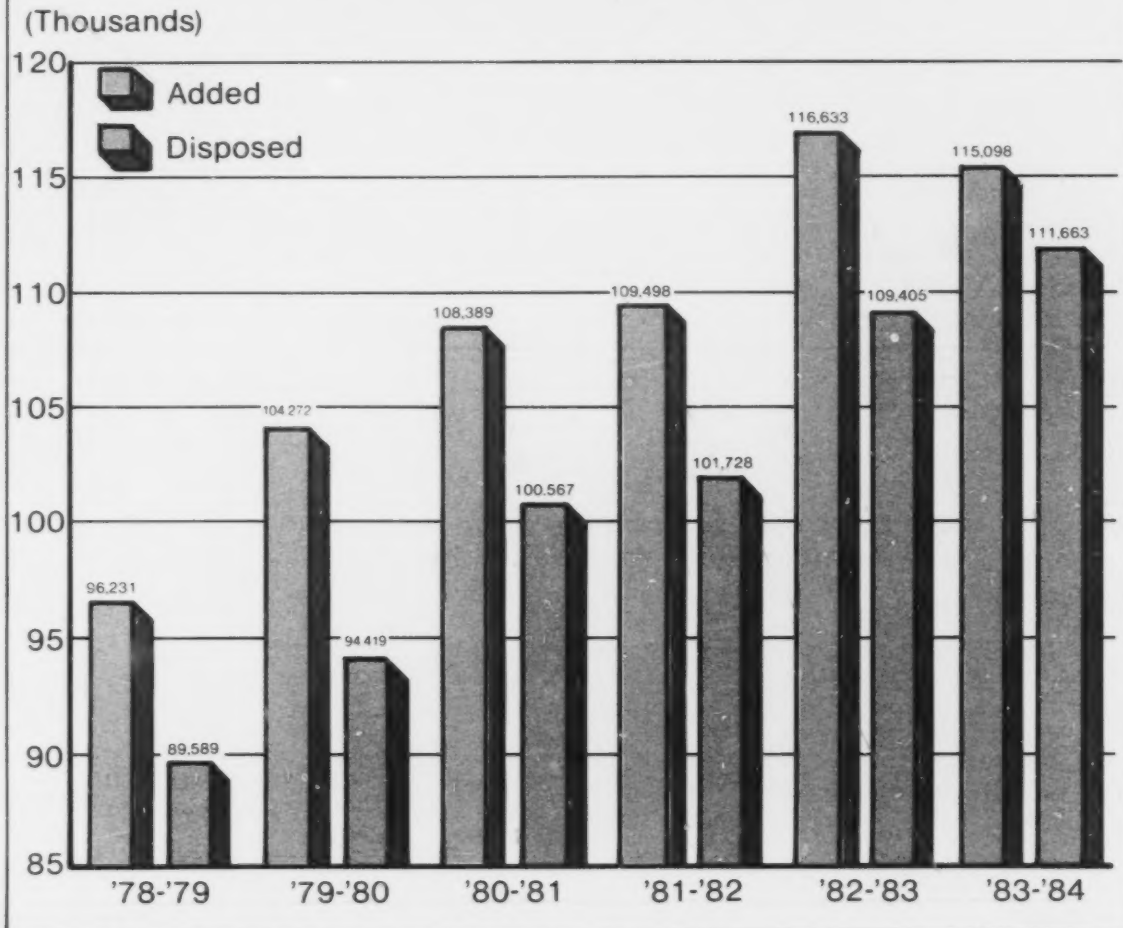


CHART III
Superior Court: Criminal (Part D) Geographical Area Locations
Cases Added and Disposed: 1978-1984



30, 1982 to 1,770 on June 30, 1984, a decline of more than 50 percent in pending cases. Greater emphasis on case management programs during the same period resulted in a drop in the number of active cases pending more than one year from 1,115 to 263. Also, active cases over six months old were reduced sharply, from 959 to 320. These reductions enabled the Judicial Department to meet the demands of the Speedy Trial Act.

The number of active Class B and C felonies pending in the GA court locations rose to 1,482 by June 30, 1984. However, there was an overall 11.9 percent increase in Class A, B, and C dispositions in both JD and GA locations, from 7,090 in 1981-82 to 7,938 in 1983-84. This increase shows that the utilization of GA resources for the

disposition of serious criminal cases has been successful.

Despite these gains, however, the Judicial Department continues to face an uncertain future because of more stringent deadlines imposed by the Speedy Trial Act on July 1, 1985. On that date, the time standards will be compressed to eight months for confined defendants and one year for non-confined defendants. To meet these new time standards the Department will require additional resources as outlined in the legislative section of this report.

Major Activities

In addition to the major progress in meeting the

Speedy Trial Act, the Criminal Division experienced the following highlights during the 1982-84 biennium:

1. More Trials—An indication of the greater emphasis on disposing of older, more difficult cases is the general increase in the number of trials held at JD locations. During the last four years, these totalled:

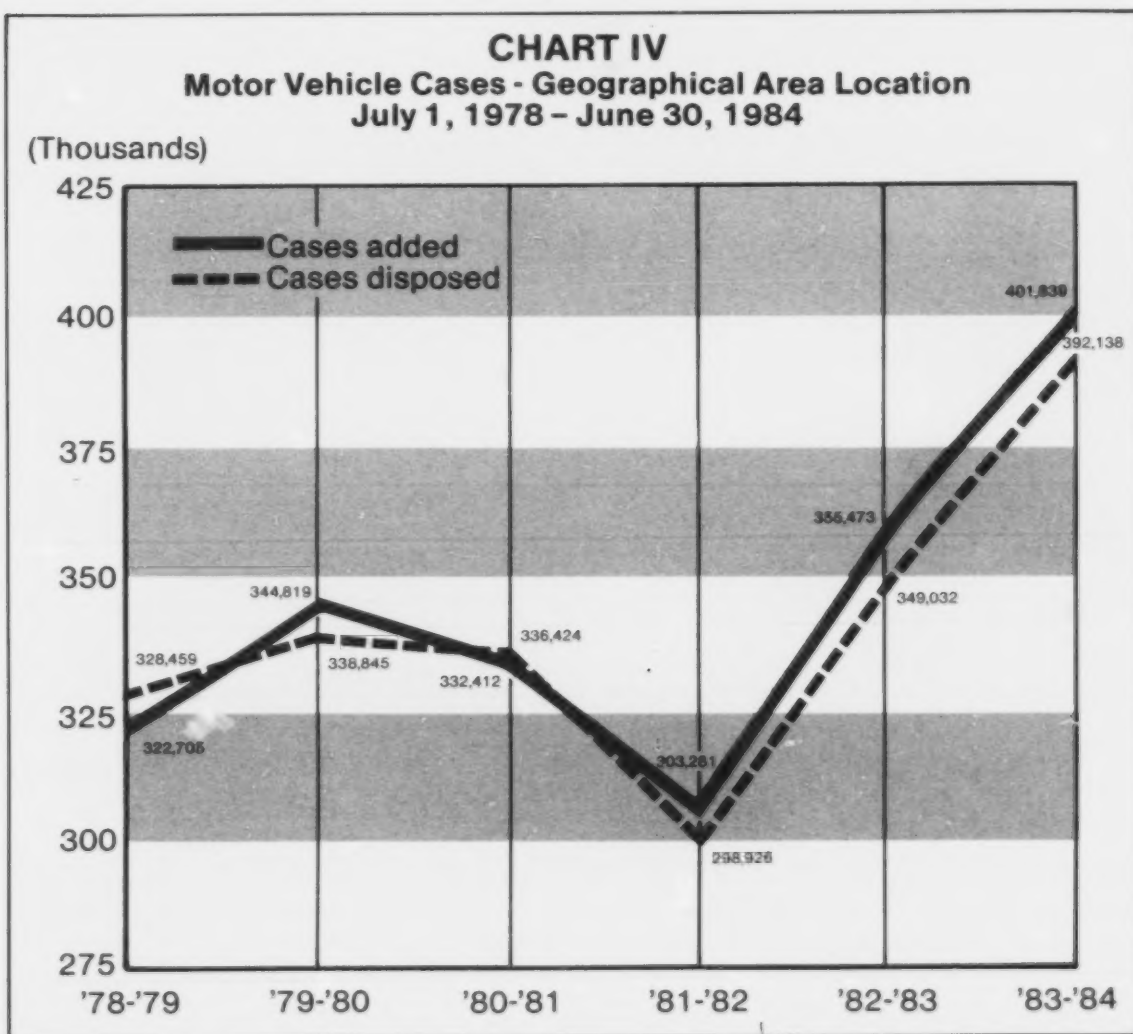
1980-81:	169
1981-82:	138
1982-83:	179
1983-84:	216

2. Time Standards—Time standards imposed by the Judicial Department for the disposition of criminal matters at JD locations are one year for cases in the judicial districts of Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, and Waterbury, and six months

for the remaining judicial districts. The success achieved in lowering the median age of pending cases at these facilities from 7.5 months on June 30, 1982 to 4.5 months on June 30, 1984, has led to a re-evaluation of time standards and a possible adjustment in the near future.

3. Motor Vehicle Cases—Spurred by a trend toward strict enforcement of motor vehicle laws, the number of motor vehicle cases filed in GA court locations during 1983-84 exceeded 400,000 for the first time in history.

4. Pretrial Alcohol Education/Treatment Program—A greater emphasis on the enforcement of drunk driving laws by many law enforcement organizations was reflected in the sharply rising caseload under the Pretrial Alcohol Education/Treatment Program, which was enacted by



the 1981 session of the General Assembly for first-time offenders. The number of cases referred for eligibility reached 8,136 during the first year of the biennium and 10,861 cases during 1983-84 (see *Adult Probation*).

5. Magistrate's Program—Public Act 81-462, which was amended by the 1982 legislative session, provided for the establishment of a Magis-

trate's Program to remove some motor vehicle infraction and violation hearings from the regular Superior Court docket. The magistrates are attorneys admitted to practice and selected by the Chief Court Administrator. They are paid \$100 per day for each day that they hear a case.

On April 1, 1983, eight GA locations were selected for implementation of the act.

CIVIL CASEFLOW

The success of new programs implemented during the biennium brought the first significant progress in managing the civil caseload since court merger in 1978.

Five major factors contributed to the sharp turnaround in the Civil Division:

- the success of the Attorney Trial Referee Program;
- the transfer of civil nonjury cases from larger judicial districts to more rural areas;
- the return to the Civil Division of some of the judges who had been reassigned to the Criminal Division during the 'felony explosion' of the early 1980s;
- the fact-finders' program;
- a decline in civil case filings.

The results of these factors were dramatic. The total pending civil docket fell 12.1 percent during the biennium, from 60,830 on July 1, 1982 to 53,432 on June 30, 1984. Cases pending on all trial lists fell 10.5 percent, from 29,152 on July 1, 1982, to 26,071 on June 30, 1984.

The first sign of a significant turnaround also appeared in the Jury Trial List during fiscal 1983-84. Since court merger in 1978, the jury trial list had grown with each successive year until 1983-84.

<i>Year Ending June 30</i>	<i>Cases Pending Jury Trial List</i>
1978	13,335
1979	13,981
1980	14,518
1981	14,988
1982	15,685
1983	16,388
1984	16,365

The number of cases pending on the nonjury trial list dropped nearly 30 percent during the two-year period, from 11,176 to 7,824. During the second year of the biennium, alone, with the start of the Attorney Trial Referee Program, the pending nonjury trial list dropped 21.7 percent, from 9,999 to 7,824.

It is hoped that the successes in lowering the number of these cases will allow the Judicial Department to focus even more intensely on the Jury Trial List during the 1984-86 biennium in order to reduce not only the number of pending civil jury cases, but also the average time it takes for such cases to come to trial.

Even with the progress in reducing the caseload the median age of civil cases claimed to the trial list remains unacceptably high:

MEDIAN AGE (in months)

	<i>Nonjury</i>	<i>Jury</i>
7/1/82	22.7	28.3
7/1/83	22.3	29.2
7/1/84	21.0	28.1

These figures underscore the need for additional judges if the Judicial Department is to achieve its goal of accomplishing a meaningful reduction in the disposition of civil trial list cases.

THE ATTORNEY TRIAL REFeree PROGRAM

The most far-reaching and significant new initiative undertaken in the Civil Division during the biennium was the launching of the Attorney Trial Referee Program on February 1, 1984.

This program was developed as part of former

Chief Justice Speziale's participation as national chairman of a special Committee to Study the Use of Volunteer Lawyers to Supplement Judicial Resources, which was conducted under the auspices of the National Center for State Courts.

Pursuant to Section 52-434 of the General Statutes, which authorizes the Chief Justice to appoint trial referees from among qualified members of the bar, the oath of office was administered to the first group of attorney trial referees in the Supreme Court Room on February 1, 1984. The

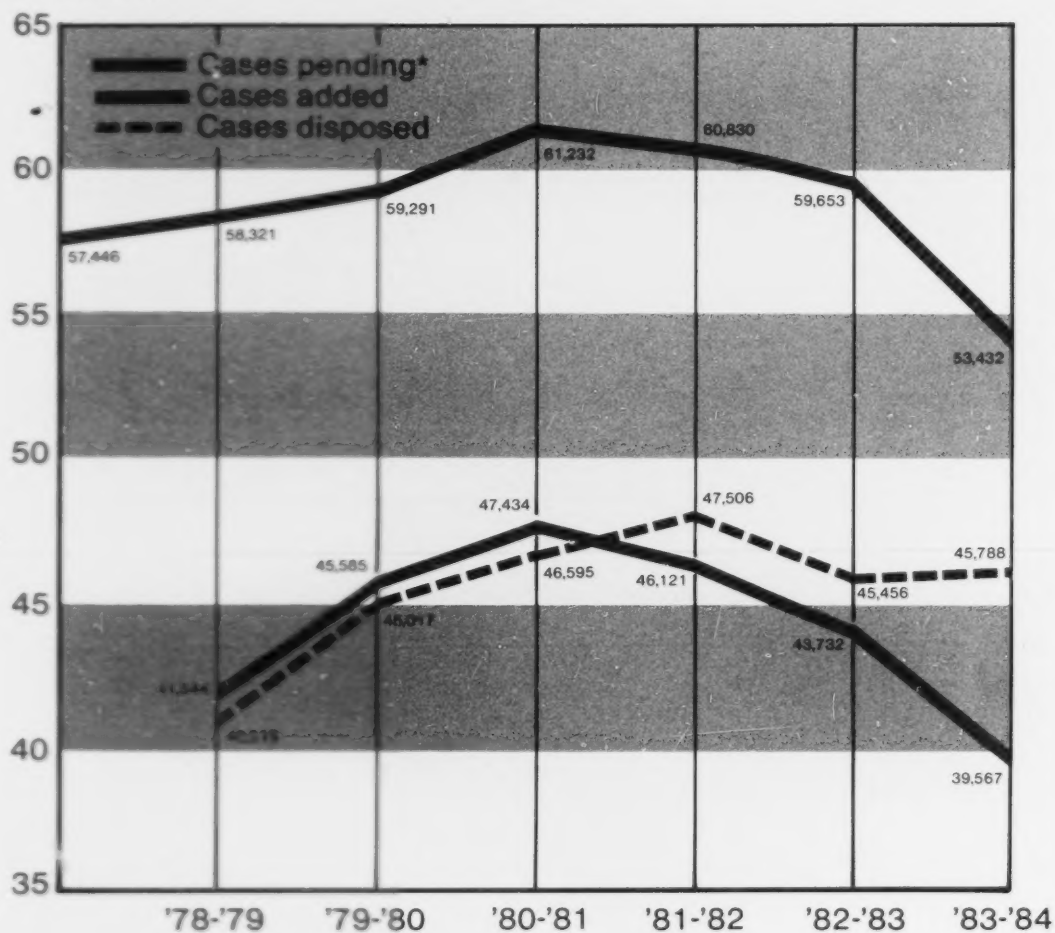
attorney trial referees began hearing cases in that month, and the program was fully operational by March.

The Attorney Trial Referee Program was unique in two ways:

1. It marked the first time that anyone other than retired judges were used as state trial referees, thus greatly expanding the number of referees available to hear civil cases.
2. It allowed attorneys to participate in the movement of cases in which the amount at issue

CHART V
Civil Division: Total Docket
1978 - 1984

(Thousands)



*At end of period

CIVIL CASEFLOW

1982 - 1984

Judicial Districts

1982 - 1983

	<i>Cases Pending 7-1-82</i>	<i>Cases Added</i>	<i>Cases Disposed</i>	<i>Cases Pending 7-1-83</i>	<i>Pct. Change</i>
Total Docket	60,830	43,732	45,456	59,106	- 2.8
Nonjury Trial List	11,176	6,290	6,983	10,483	- 6.2
Jury Trial List	15,685	6,628	5,983	16,330	+ 4.1
Admin. Appeals	1,273	974	1,031	1,216	- 4.4

1983 - 1984

	<i>Cases Pending 7/1/83</i>	<i>Cases Added</i>	<i>Cases Disposed</i>	<i>Cases Pending 7/1/84</i>	<i>Pct. Change</i>
Total Docket	59,653	39,567	45,788	53,432	-10.4
Nonjury Trial List	9,999	5,713	7,888	7,824	-21.7
Jury Trial List	16,388	7,013	7,036	16,365	—
Admin. Appeals	1,202	1,064	1,075	1,191	—

Geographical Areas

1982 - 1984

	<i>Cases Pending Beginning</i>	<i>Cases Added</i>	<i>Cases Disposed</i>	<i>Cases Pending End</i>	<i>Pct. Change</i>
Total Docket					
1982 - 1983	1,572	5,677	6,355	894	- 43.1
1983 - 1984	894	4,650	4,606	938	+ 4.9

Fluctuations in pending case totals for end and beginning of consecutive court years are attributable to computer adjustments to reflect transfers, re-opened cases, and other related year-end inputs.

Small Claims filings declined from approximately 90,000 per year during the 1980-82 biennium, to 83,489 during fiscal 1982-83, and 70,524 during fiscal 1983-84.

was in excess of \$15,000. Other programs utilizing the services of attorneys in civil cases—the small claims commissioners program, fact-finders, and arbitrators—had limits at or below the \$15,000 level. The new Attorney Trial Referee Program had no ceiling, thus opening up more cases to be heard by them.

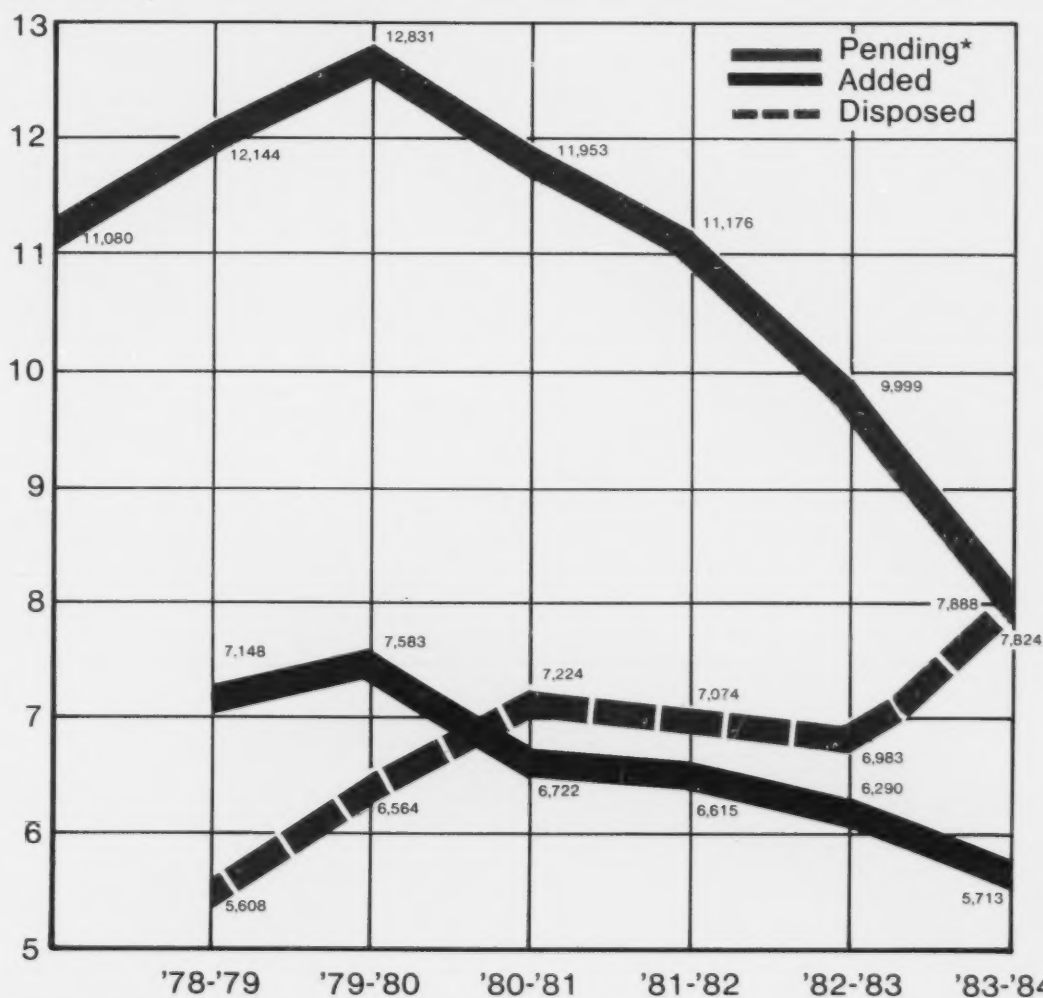
Any measure of the success of the Attorney Trial Referee Program cannot be based solely on the number of cases disposed. In many instances, the program provided the “moment of truth” for

both parties in a case who, faced with the immediate prospect of trial or a hearing before an attorney referee, chose to settle their case. It also provided an excellent opportunity for the members of the bar to take a first-hand look at judicial issues, such as scheduling difficulties, from the judges’ perspective.

The goals of the Attorney Trial Referee Program were not only to utilize the attorneys to dispose of cases claimed to the nonjury trial but also to make more judges available to hear cases

CHART VI
Civil Division: Court Trial List
Cases Pending, Added, Disposed: 1978 — 1984

(Thousands)



*At end of period

claimed to the Jury Trial List which, at the start of the program, had climbed to more than 16,000 cases. The impact which the program has had is evident from the increase in dispositions between the first and second halves of fiscal 1983-84:

	<i>Court Trial List Dispositions</i>	<i>Jury Trial List Dispositions</i>
July-Dec.	3,467	3,208
Jan.-June	4,421	3,828

The sharp reduction in civil nonjury cases, and the levelling off of the number of jury cases pending in the Civil Division, reflects the dramatic impact which the Attorney Trial Referee Program has had on the disposition of civil cases in Connecticut.

Major Activities

In addition to the Attorney Trial Referee Program and the major progress in case management statistics, the Civil Division experienced the following highlights during the 1982-84 biennium:

1. Transfers—Beginning in October, 1981, groups of civil nonjury cases were transferred from the Hartford and New Haven Judicial Districts to more rural areas in order to utilize better their resources. Hartford cases were transferred to Litchfield, Tolland, and Windham, and New Haven cases were transferred to New London. This process helped the Judicial Department to dispose of older civil cases on its nonjury trial list in areas where the civil docket was more current. By the end of the 1982-84 biennium, 726 cases had been transferred, of which 397 cases had been disposed.

2. Judge Referees—The Judicial Department was able to utilize better its corps of constitutional trial referees following passage during the 1982 legislative session of a law to increase the powers of those retired judges who have been designated as trial referees. This legislation expanded the authority of the constitutional trial referees from the power to render judgment in civil nonjury cases to include the power to preside over civil jury cases with the consent of the parties. The Judicial Department is therefore able to expand the role of these referees who are such an important part of our judiciary.

3. Use of Attorneys—The movement of civil cases was aided tremendously by the use of attor-

neys, many of whom donated their time and services pro bono. As of July 1, 1984, the Judicial Department was utilizing 183 small claims commissioners and 178 attorney trial referees. In addition, 161 fact-finders and arbitrators were involved in the judicial process.

Despite the progress made in managing the pending civil caseload, the trend in new filings indicates a continual urgent need for additional judges.

During the court year ending June 30, 1982, the number of cases added to the civil docket was 46,121. This figure declined to 43,732 during fiscal 1982-83, and to 39,567 during 1983-84. Small claims filings, which had been totalling between 85,000 and 90,000 cases during the years since merger in 1978, dropped to 83,489 in fiscal 1982-83 and to 70,524 in fiscal 1983-84.

Although the number of filings in both the regular Civil Division and the Small Claims Session are down, the trend in new case filings shows that the concentration of new cases has been away from actions involving breach of contract and toward cases involving torts, which usually require more time consuming pretrial proceedings and jury trials.

This trend since merger reflects the greater emphasis on torts in new case filings:

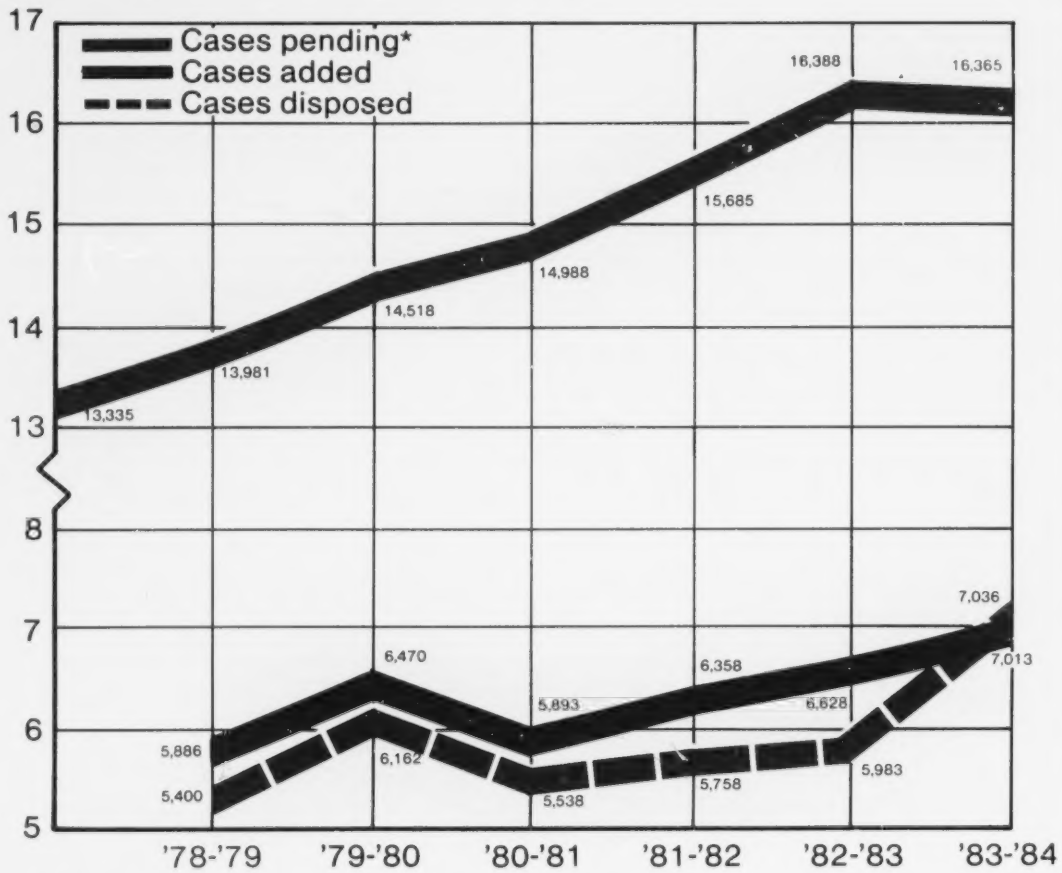
CIVIL DIVISION CASES ADDED

<i>Fiscal Year Ending June 30</i>	<i>Torts</i>	<i>Contracts</i>
1979	10,724	22,633
1980	11,276	25,855
1981	11,471	27,281
1982	11,667	25,164
1983	12,364	22,212
1984	12,391	19,359

Therefore, like the Criminal Division with its Speedy Trial deadlines, the Civil Division, too, faces an uncertain future without the additional judges that are needed to preside over an unacceptable backlog of civil jury cases (the vast majority of which are torts) and the trend which clearly shows that more and more of these complicated cases are being filed with each successive year.

CHART VII **Civil Division: Jury Trial List** **1978 - 1984**

(Thousands)



*At end of period

FAMILY CASEFLOW

Cases in the Family Division of the Superior Court involve deeply personal, emotional, and often extremely traumatic experiences which attend family dissolutions. Principally at issue in this division are matters such as child custody, visitation rights, alimony and support payments and juvenile delinquency.

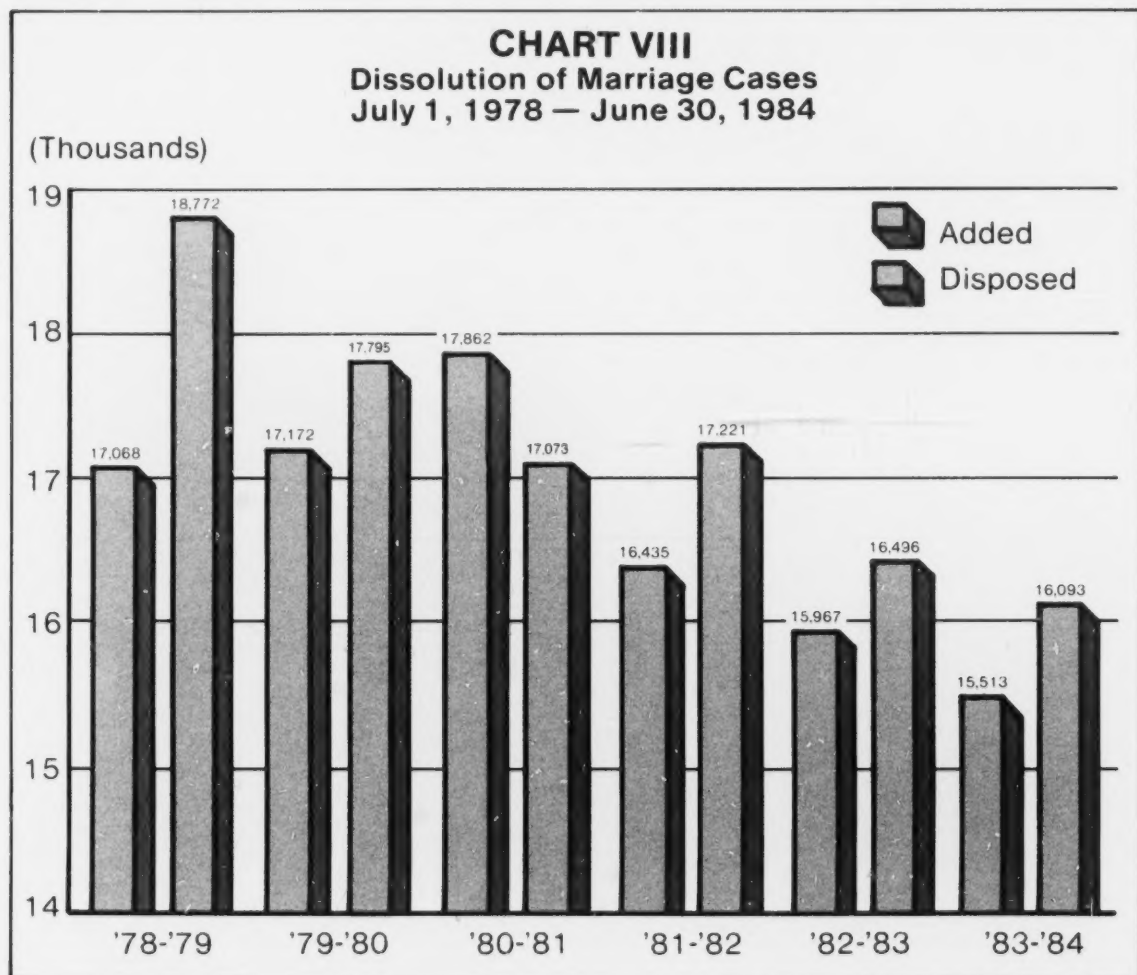
Many of the operations of the Family Division involve the direct intervention of the Family Services Division. Accordingly, the trial count activity should be considered in association with the operations of the Family Services Division (see *Family Services Division*).

Dissolution of Marriage Filings

The number of dissolution cases filed during the biennium continued to reflect an overall downturn since the 1980-81 court year. New filings declined 2.8 percent in each of the years of the biennium, dropping from 16,435 to 15,967 during 1982-83, and again declining to 15,513 during the 1983-84 court year. During the entire two-year period, new filings declined 8.2 percent, from 34,297 in 1980-82 to 31,480 in 1982-84.

Trial Lists

Dissolution of marriage cases are assigned for



hearing from three types of trial lists:

Contested Trial List: Cases in which custody and visitation rights are issues to be resolved;

Limited Contested Trial List: Cases in which the major disagreements involve financial matters;

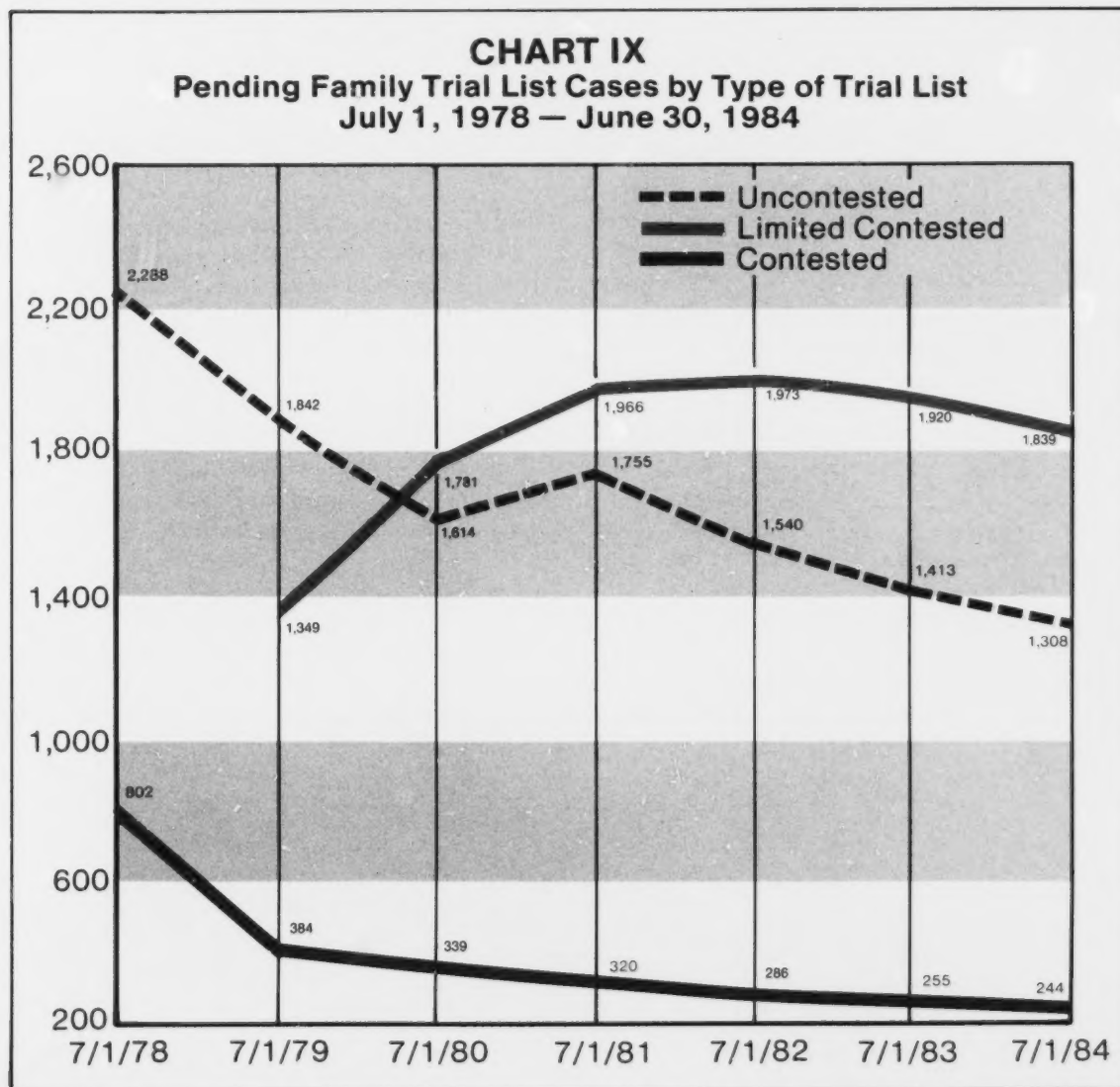
Uncontested Trial List: Cases in which the parties are in agreement on their settlement.

The total number of cases claimed to the trial lists declined 9.7 percent during the biennium, from 11,474 on July 1, 1982 to 10,359 on June 30, 1984. The Uncontested Trial List reflected the largest drop, falling 15 percent, from 1,540 to

1,308 during the two-year period. This was followed by a 14.6 percent decline in the Contested Trial List, from 286 cases to 244 cases, and a seven percent drop in Limited Contested cases, from 1,973 to 1,839.

Motions and Post-Judgment Activity

Case filings and case disposition statistics describe but one facet of the Family Division's trial operations. The other aspect extends to the estimated 250,000 motions heard by judges assigned to the Family Division during the course of a year. It is in these proceedings that hearings



are held concerning such matters as custody, contempt, and modification of judgment. An extensive amount of judge-time spent in the Family Division is devoted to resolving these issues.

It is especially to be noted that while civil and criminal cases have a final disposition point, many Family Division cases have problems which surface years after the dissolution is granted. Difficulties arising over custody, visitation, support payments, or other key issues bring many

cases back before the courts repeatedly over a span of several years.

Delinquency

The number of delinquency cases pending in the Superior Court for Juvenile Matters declined 16.9 percent during the biennium, from 2,619 on July 1, 1982 to 2,169 on June 30, 1984. Cases added declined from 228,163 during the 1980-82 period, to 22,256 during 1982-84. Dispositions decreased during the same two periods, from 28,835 to 22,699.

HOUSING DIVISION

The sharp increase in the caseload of the Housing Division reflected the expansion of the housing sessions into the judicial districts of New Haven in 1981, and Waterbury, Stamford-Norwalk, and Fairfield in 1982. It is evident that the housing sessions, first established in the Hartford-New Britain Judicial District in 1979, have been successful in resolving housing matters in these districts.

Total cases added to the housing session dockets statewide reached 14,745 in 1982-83 and 16,524 cases in 1983-84. The combined total for the biennium of 31,269 was nearly double the 17,245 cases added during the previous two-year period, when fewer housing sessions were operational. Dispositions showed a parallel increase, rising from 16,614 cases during 1980-82, to 29,436 dispositions during 1982-84.

Major Activities

In addition to the movement of housing mat-

ters, the following activities highlighted the 1982-84 period:

1. Pilot Program—A pilot program was established in the Hartford-New Britain Judicial District which allows tenants to pay their rent to the court, and to request a hearing with the court regarding allegations of housing code violations in cases where the landlord is reluctant to make repairs. If the allegations are found to be true by the court, the court may then supervise the repairs, if necessary, and pay for them out of the rent money paid to the court.

2. Pro Se Assistance—Forms used in the housing session were simplified to assist those individuals who represent themselves in the housing session.

3. Practice Book Rules—Rules of practice and procedure related to summary process and other housing-related matters, which had been based on statutory authority, were incorporated into the Connecticut Practice Book.

TRIAL COURT SERVICES

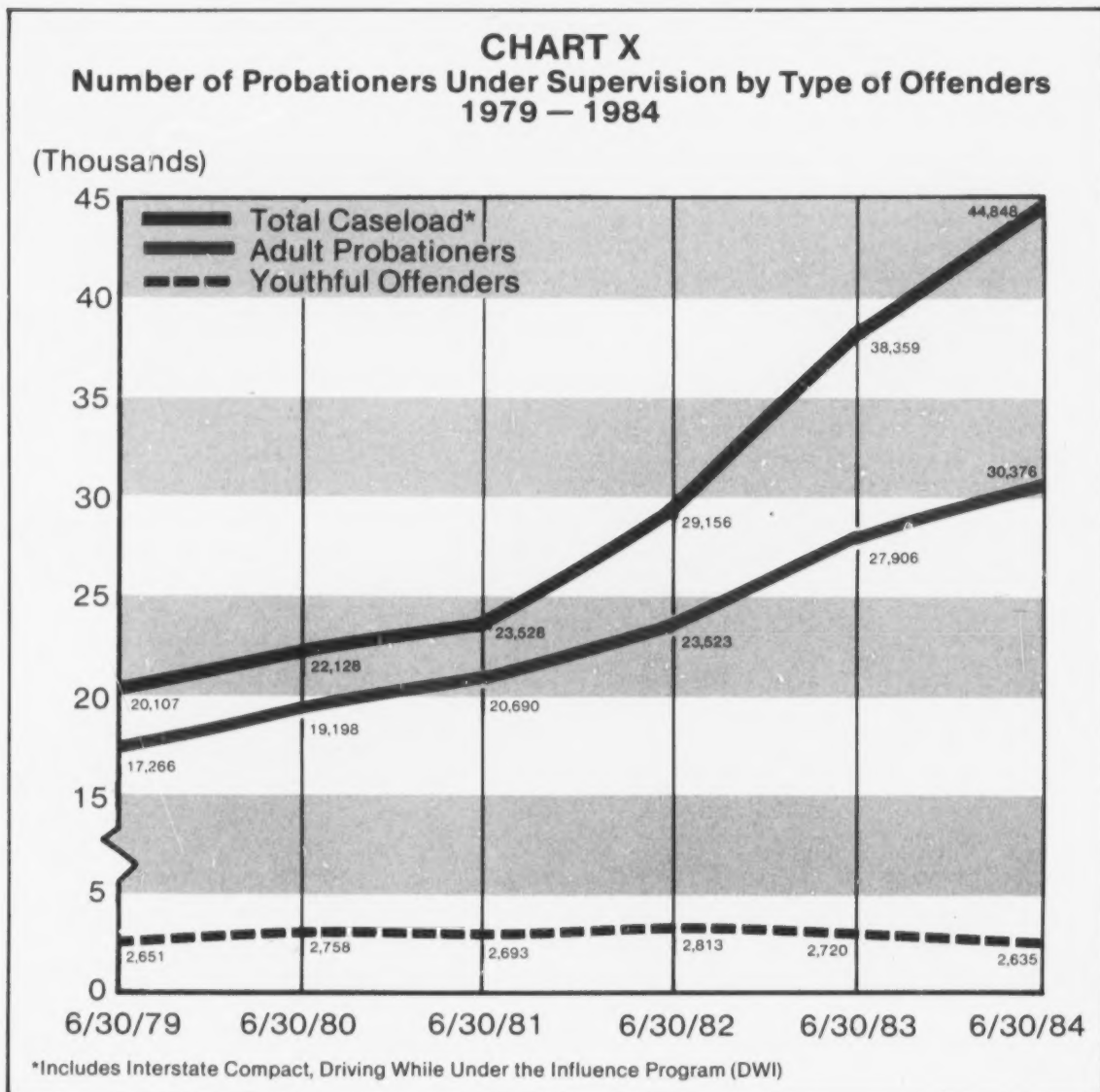
ADULT PROBATION

The Office of Adult Probation is responsible for providing probation services for all court locations adjudicating criminal cases except in juvenile delinquency matters, which is the responsibility of the Family Division. In addition to probationary services, the Office of Adult Probation conducts presentence investigations, eligibility investigations for those referred under the Youthful Offender and Driving While Under the Influ-

ence programs, and probation services for other states under the Interstate Compact.

The caseload of the Office of Adult Probation continued to rise to extremely disturbing levels during the 1982-84 biennium. This was caused by two major factors:

- a greater dependence on probation as the alternative to incarceration because of overcrowded correctional facilities;



- the Driving While Under the Influence Program, which grew from 2,668 cases at the start of the biennium to nearly 11,000 by June 30, 1984.

The total adult probation caseload increased 53.8 percent during the biennium, from 29,156 cases on July 1, 1982 to 44,848 cases on June 30, 1984. The pending caseload of convicted adults under supervision increased 29.1 percent, from 23,523 cases to 30,376 cases. Consistent with population shifts, the number of youthful offenders under supervision during the period declined by 6.3 percent, from 2,813 on July 1, 1982, to 2,635 on June 30, 1984, an increase, however, that has been more than offset by the sharp increase in the adult supervision caseload.

Major Activities

1. Personnel Crisis—Between 1978 and 1984, the adult supervision caseload has more than doubled, rising from 14,790 to 30,376. During this same period, however, the number of probation officers has remained approximately the same. The seriousness of this situation continued to grow worse during the biennium with the average caseload per probation officer growing from

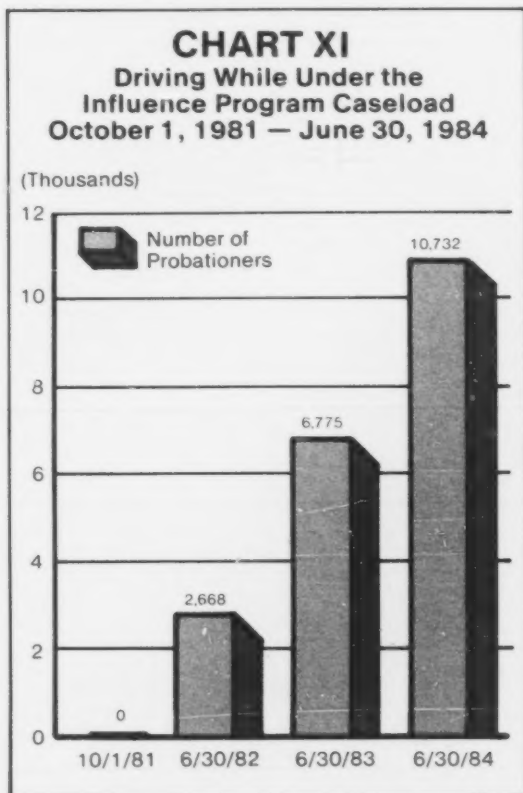
249 cases on July 1, 1983 to 292 cases on June 30, 1984. Clearly, the ability of the division to supervise properly its caseload is being threatened. Therefore, a request for urgently-needed positions for Adult Probation is the top priority in the Department's 1985-86 budget package.

2. Caseload Classification—"Risk screening" procedures developed during the late 1970's and early 1980's to better identify probationers who were the greatest risks to the community were further refined during the biennium. By June 30, 1984, 58 percent of the criminal caseload (excluding DWI cases) were designated as "high risk" cases. Probation casework for these priority cases is subject to rigorous review and audit.

3. Volunteer Program—The valuable contributions made by the nearly 600 volunteers who assist the Office of Adult Probation was recognized during the biennium by the Probation volunteer Program being named "Outstanding Volunteer Program of the Year" for 1983 by *The Hartford Courant*.

4. DWI (Driving While Under the Influence) Program—The caseload of the DWI program launched in 1981, which provides alcohol counseling and education sessions for first-time offenders, grew sharply during the biennium. By June 30, 1984, the number of persons involved in the DWI caseload was 10,732, approximately four times greater than the number when the period began (2,668).

5. Restitution Collections—Since the 1980-81 court year, restitution collected on court orders has increased sharply, from \$1.1 million to \$2.1 million.



ADULT PROBATION

Movement of Caseload

July 1, 1982 - June 30, 1984

	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>1983-84</u>
ADULT PROBATIONERS		
On Probation—Start of Period	23,523	27,906
Placed on Probation	21,769	23,069
Total Under Supervision	45,292	50,975
Discharged from Probation	17,386	20,599
On Probation—End of Period	27,906	30,376
YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS		
On Probation—Start of Period	2,811	2,720
Placed on Probation	1,669	1,503
Total Under Supervision	4,480	4,223
Discharged from Probation	1,760	1,588
On Probation—End of Period	2,720	2,635
INVESTIGATIONS		
Presentence	5,896	4,568
Postsentence	4,175	2,323
Youthful Offender Eligibility	4,922	4,327
DWI Eligibility	7,935	11,990
DWI PROGRAM		
On Probation—Start of Period	2,668	6,775
Referred	8,136	10,861
Ineligible	213	402
Discharged	2,872	6,904
Pending	944	727
Under Supervision—End of Period	6,775	10,732
Total Restitution Collected on Court Orders	\$1,882,354.22	\$2,189,649.81
TOTAL CASELOAD—END OF PERIOD		
Youthful Offenders	2,720	2,635
Adult Probationers	27,906	30,376
DWI Cases	6,775	10,732
Interstate Compact Cases	958	1,105
Total	38,359	44,848
DISCHARGE RECORD		
Adults:		
Conduct Satisfactory	15,342	17,788
Conduct Unsatisfactory	2,044	2,811
Youthful Offenders:		
Conduct Satisfactory	1,548	1,349
Conduct Unsatisfactory	212	239

BAIL COMMISSION

The primary purpose of bail is to secure the presence of a defendant charged with a bailable offense in court. During the 1982-84 biennium, the sweeping changes mandated by P.A. 81-437, "An Act Concerning Prison and Jail Overcrowding," were fully implemented and refined. The result has been effectively to relieve the pressure which the pretrial incarcerated population had been exerting on the severely over-crowded prison system.

For administrative purposes, the state is

divided into five districts:

District I—Judicial Districts of Litchfield, Waterbury and Danbury;

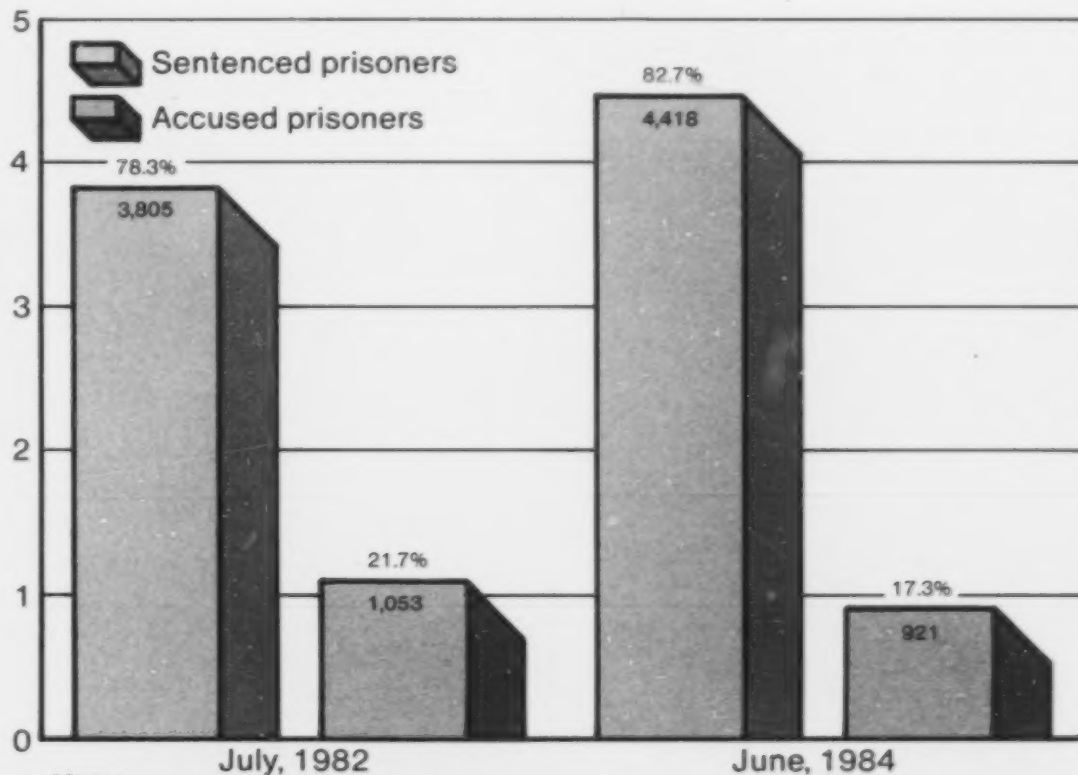
District II—Judicial Districts of Stamford-Norwalk, Fairfield, and Ansonia-Milford;

District III—Judicial Districts of Hartford-New Britain and Tolland;

District IV—Judicial Districts of New Haven and Middlesex;

CHART XII
Prison Population
July, 1982 — June, 1984

(Thousands)



Over this reporting period the prison population increased by 9.9%.
The sentenced population increased by 16.6%.
The accused population decreased by 12.5%.

District V—Judicial Districts of New London and Windham.

Each district is under the direct supervision of a district supervisor, with staff personnel allocated among the districts based on case volume, population, and court locations.

The Chief Bail Commissioner, who reports directly to the Chief Court Administrator, is responsible for the overall operation of the Bail Commission.

The Bail Commission operated under five major goals established for the 1982-84 period:

1. Relieve Jail/Prison Overcrowding—The use of improved bail procedures designed to release from custody those individuals likely to appear in court has made needed bed space available.

2. Provide Release Alternatives—The trial court may now consider financial release alternatives which provide enhanced opportunities for the pretrial release of indigent persons.

3. Assure Informed Release Decisions—The Bail Commissioner makes reliable, verified information about the defendant available to the court at the time of arraignment.

4. Serve as a Primary Data Source—Reliable statistical information concerning bail was made available to policymakers concerned with criminal justice issues.

5. Standardization and Easy Access to Bail

Procedures—A standard bail review process was provided to assure an equitable, independent bail determination for all defendants who have been denied release.

Major Activities

1. Automated Data Retrieval and Record Checks—Further refinements were made in the Bail Commission data storage and retrieval system to search phonetically, by the defendant's name, the 80,000 bail interview records stored by the Bail Commission. This system provides almost immediate access to valuable information on defendants who re-enter the system. Bail Commission terminals have immediate access to Connecticut State Police and out-of-state record checks to provide valuable information for the pretrial process.

2. Monitoring and Decreasing the Incarcerated Pretrial Population—The Department of Corrections experienced an overall population increase of 9.9 percent. However, the accused, or bail eligible, population actually decreased by 12.5 percent and now comprises only 17.3 percent of the total correctional population.

3. Private Agency Referrals and Emergency Shelters—As a result of funding provided by the 1984 General Assembly, the Bail Commission will expand its role in private agency referrals for defendants in need of intensive supervision or other specialized services. In addition, resources have been provided for emergency shelter for defendants who might otherwise occupy jail beds simply because they have no other place to reside.

BAIL COMMISSION STATISTICS

July 1, 1982 - June 30, 1984

	1982-83	1983-84
Total Interviews	35,049	34,877
Interviews at Police Station	20,169	21,255
Non-Financial at Police Station	8,199	7,417
Post Surety at Police Station	2,728	3,085
Defendants Arraigned Prior to Release	24,122	24,407
Disposed at Arraignment	1,756	1,971
Bail Comm. Non-Financial at Arraignment	7,689	7,348
Court Ordered Non-Financial at Arraignment	6,974	6,888

COURT CLERKS

The clerks' offices provide the coordinated support activities which are vital to any court facility. The major operations of the clerks' offices are:

1. **Case processing**—From docketing through disposition, each case is processed and lists of cases ready for trial are maintained.

2. **Records management**—The clerks' offices maintain accurate and up-to-date records concerning all cases pending at each facility.

3. **Revenue processing**—Revenue from fees, fines, and other sources are processed daily for deposit in appropriate financial institutions.

4. **Information dissemination**—Notification of the status or disposition of cases to governmental agencies, counsel, law enforcement officials, and other recipients is a major function of the clerks' offices. Every effort is also made to provide information to the public, although the clerks' offices cannot be a source of legal advice.

5. **Office management**—The court clerks are responsible for the administrative operation of their offices, including such duties as maintaining attendance records, labor relations, and other personnel and management matters.

Major Activities

1. **Post-judgment Remedies**—Public Act 83-581, which was effective on July 14, 1983, provided for substantial revisions in the process of judgment collections and the protection of judgment debtors' rights. The legislation resulted in a substantial increase in post-judgment hearings designed to implement the new process of collecting judgments in a manner that is fair to both the debtor and the creditor. These new procedures impose major responsibilities upon the clerks' offices in the post-judgment period. They involve extensive case processing and the establishment of court hearings regarding discovery of assets and exemption rights.

2. **Mianus Bridge Aftermath**—The tragic collapse of the Mianus River Bridge in Greenwich had a marked impact on the operation of the clerks' office at G.A. 1 in Stamford. Stricter enforcement of motor vehicle speed and weight restrictions caused the number of motor vehicle cases filed to jump from approximately 1,000 per month before the collapse, to approximately 6,000 per month for the latter half of 1983. Court appearances and infractions payments rose dramatically.

To meet this challenge, the Chief Court Administrator authorized the use of 10 temporary full-time employees and the establishment of a separate ticket-processing operation to guarantee that receipts were issued.

3. **New JD Clerk's Office**—In 1983, a new judicial district clerk's office was created for the New Haven Judicial District at Meriden. This brought to 14 the number of JD clerks' offices.

4. **Clerk's Manuals**—In 1984, a project was initiated with the cooperation of the National Center for State Courts to develop a clerk's manual for Judicial District offices and to update the manual for GA offices.

Representatives from the national center conducted on-site visits to clerks' offices. As the biennium concluded, the Office of the Chief Court Administrator and the national staff were reviewing and revising the draft manual for final approval.

5. **Bond Forfeitures**—A result of new form of notification to bondsmen that bonds have been forfeited are six-month reports compiled for the Chief Court Administrator and the Chief State's Attorney. Data provided by the Judicial Department has assisted the Division of Criminal Justice in the development of a new and sophisticated system in the handling of forfeited, compromised, or re-instated bonds.

FAMILY SERVICES DIVISION

The Family Division of the Superior Court provides a wide range of services to the court and public in cases involving family-related, child-oriented, and interpersonal problems.

The division has a central administrative office and fifty-one field offices which provide services to all judicial district, geographical area, and juvenile matters court locations. Three units constitute the division: Family Services, Support Enforcement Services, and Juvenile Matters Services.

FAMILY SERVICES UNIT

The Family Services Unit conducts programs dealing with dissolution of marriage and related matters, as well as minor criminal offenses arising from family, neighborhood, and interpersonal conflicts.

Dissolution of Marriage

The unit attempts to resolve, through professional counseling and mediation, conflicts and problems in the family so that members can better deal with the underlying causes of marital breakdown and discord. Where resolution of problems by the family cannot be achieved, information and evaluations are provided to the court to assist in its adjudication of the matter.

Major Activities

1. Mediation of Child Custody and Visitation Disputes—A total of 2,775 couples were referred to this voluntary dispute resolution process. Mediators, working in male-female teams, were successful in assisting couples in the resolution of their disputes in 63 percent of the cases.

2. Case Study Reports—3,077 referrals for case study reports were made by the court. These primarily involved questions of child custody and visitation (87 percent), but also included family financial circumstances, occupancy of the family residence, and evaluation of restoration of the marital relationship. Agreements were subsequently entered in over 90 percent of the cases.

3. Court Services—More than 8,000 cases

were referred each year for "pre-trial conference and negotiation" involving attempts by Family Relations counselors to resolve, identify, or focus on disputed issues in divorce cases. The conferences are normally conducted on the day cases are scheduled for hearing in court.

4. Supervision of Custody and Visitation—The court refers matters for longer term (six months or less) counseling and monitoring services where unresolved problems extending beyond the divorce judgment are identified. On average, 97 families involving 130 children comprise the daily caseload.

5. Casework Services—This program involves counseling and conflict resolution services in post-judgment custody and visitation arrangements. The counseling is short-term crisis intervention with emphasis on referral to community resources for specialized intervention needs, such as alcohol or drug dependency, family violence, or employment services.

6. Public Education—The Divorce Experience Program was developed to give greater understanding of the social, emotional, and legal aspects of divorce to persons considering, or involved in, the dissolution process. Volunteers from the bench, bar, court staff, and mental health community conduct the three-session program. Responses from participants were highly favorable and plans have been made to conduct this program in a number of judicial districts.

Minor Criminal Offenses

In geographical area court locations, counselors and caseworkers provide assistance to the court in minor criminal cases arising from incidents of family and domestic discord, neighborhood conflicts, and interpersonal problems.

1. Mediation—A pilot program in Waterbury and New Britain for mediation in criminal cases was established by the 1982 session of the General Assembly. The program, implemented in January, 1983, attempts to resolve conflicts through agreement between offenders and victims rather than criminal prosecution. By the close of the 1984 court year, 2,683 cases had been

referred, with 85 percent being resolved through amicable agreement.

2. Pre-Dispositional Studies—Upon referral by the court or prosecutor, inquiries are made in cases involving arrests resulting from domestic or neighborhood disputes or incidents. An evaluation is conducted and a written report, including recommendations, is prepared to assist the court in its adjudication. Referrals average 7,500 cases annually.

3. Honor Court—The Honor Court is conducted at most court locations, in conjunction with Alcoholics Anonymous, for the alleviation of alcohol-related problems. Offenders who agree to attend the six weekly two-hour sessions have their cases continued. Final dispositions are dependent on successful completion of the program. Referrals are also made to community-based treatment programs.

4. Family Violence—Efforts to deal more effectively with the problems associated with violence and abuse between spouses, unmarried couples, and parents and children have focused on the coordination of court, police, and community agencies.

SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT SERVICES UNIT

The Federal Child Support Enforcement Act (Title IV-D) requires states to develop comprehensive family support enforcement programs. Extensive resources at the federal and state level are available to locate absent parents to enforce support obligations. The act also authorizes federal reimbursement of 70 percent of the costs of state programs.

The Family Division, under the Connecticut Title IV-D Program, is responsible for the enforcement of all support obligations, management of the reciprocal interstate support program, and establishment of support obligations in all non-public-assistance-related cases. The Support Enforcement Unit operates on a statewide basis and consists of over 100 employees.

During the 1982-1984 biennium, a total of \$88.4 million was collected, compared to the \$69.9 million collected during the prior two-year period. Also, \$43.1 million was forwarded to the state treasury as recovery of public assistance expenditures, an increase of 21 percent over the \$35.5

million recovered during the prior biennium.

During the past two years, more than seven dollars in revenue was returned to the state for every tax dollar expended to maintain this program.

JUVENILE MATTERS

The Superior Court for Juvenile Matters has exclusive original jurisdiction over all delinquency, families with service needs, neglect, uncared for, dependency, and emancipation of minors cases. In addition, contested applications for commitment of children to hospitals for the mentally ill, and contested petitions to terminate parental rights filed in Probate Court, may be transferred for hearing to Superior Court for Juvenile Matters.

The number of delinquency and family with service needs cases filed in the courts declined by 12.5 percent during the past two years. At the end of the 1983-84 fiscal year, pending cases were reduced by 2 percent and cases older than 120 days were cut by 18 percent.

Juvenile Probation Services

The Juvenile Probation Services Unit provides support services to the needs of the child and family.

Referrals are received from parents, schools, and law enforcement agencies. The probation unit is responsible for assisting the court advocate in the review and classification of each referral, either for judicial processing or for non-judicial intervention. Cases identified for non-judicial services are assigned to individual probation officers.

In cases requiring court intervention, an integral part of the dispositional process is the preparation of the pre-dispositional study. The study examines the prior history of the child and family, and the current circumstances of the child. A total of 6,317 studies were completed and submitted to the court.

In the area of probation supervision, 2,990 children were placed on probation during the biennium.

In 1982, new administrative standards were issued which set specific criteria for the number of contacts between a probationer and probation officer, as well as for the length of probation. As a result, the duration of probation supervision has averaged approximately one year, compared with

longer, but less definite periods, in the past. This accelerated service provides for reduced periods of probation in situations where services have been effective, or for revisions of the supervision plan where such intervention services have not been successful.

Among the programs used by the probation unit are:

1. Vocational probation: This probation program provides specialized vocational services for children beyond the age of fourteen who would not benefit from continued full-time school attendance.

2. Residential placement: The Department of Children and Youth Services allows the court to utilize residential facilities and resources as alternatives when a child must be removed from a home environment. During the past two years, juvenile probation officers placed 1,172 children in residential facilities.

3. Restitution: The court may order children of sufficient age and capability to perform work in public and private buildings to make restitution for their offenses. Over 500 children successfully completed some form of community services. Where economic conditions permit, and with parental support, the court collected and distributed \$100,000 on behalf of persons experiencing loss or damage as a result of delinquent behavior.

4. Emancipation: Minors 16 and 17 years of age may seek emancipation from parental authority. During the biennium, 81 parents and 40 youths filed petitions with the court. Sixty-two cases were granted emancipation and 53 were denied, dismissed, or withdrawn. Emancipation was granted to 28 males and 34 females.

5. Mediation: A pilot juvenile mediation program, established in May, 1984, increases the court's ability to provide an alternative form of intervention which relies on promoting cooperative behavior between people rather than focusing on guilt or punishment.

6. Court Visitation Program: Personnel at the Superior Court for Juvenile Matters at Hartford and at Middletown have developed a program to educate and inform students, teachers, citizens, volunteers, and police officers of the philosophy, goals, and procedures in juvenile matters. The one-half day program includes a tour of facilities

and a video tape of a simulated delinquency case. The program was presented 37 times during the biennium and included 820 participants.

Juvenile Detention Services

Juvenile detention centers provide secure and safe custody for children pending court hearings, judicial dispositions of cases following an adjudication of delinquency, or while awaiting placement pursuant to a dispositional order of the court. The centers are designed to house both boys and girls on a twenty-four-hour-a-day, seven-days-a-week basis.

The number of children admitted to detention showed a gradual decline from 1977 to 1981. However, the number of children admitted to detention during the 1982-83 fiscal year declined sharply, by 23 percent, to 1,472. This reduction appears attributable to legislation prohibiting the placement of status offenders (runaways, beyond control, etc.) in detention, the declining child population in the target age group (10-15), and the reduction in the number of children referred by police for delinquent offenses.

COURT ADVOCATES

Court advocates review police complaints for legal sufficiency, assign charges, prepare petitions, conduct pre-trial hearings, and prepare cases for adjudication and dispositional hearings for delinquency cases. The unit consists of seven court advocates and a Chief Court Advocate, providing prosecutorial services in each of the fifteen court locations processing juvenile matters.

NEGLECT MATTERS

As a result of legislation passed in 1982, which reduced the period of commitment for neglected children committed to the Department of Children and Youth Services from two years to eighteen months, the number of petitions to extend commitment filed by the Department of Children and Youth Services rose from 131 in 1981-82 to 453 in 1983-84. Overall, there was a 13 percent increase in the filings of neglect and related cases. Total filings requesting petitions for commitments rose 5.5 percent during the two-year period, from 1,761 during 1980-82 to 1,859 during 1982-84.

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

The bar grievance system was developed to protect the integrity of the Connecticut bar while enhancing the confidence of the people of Connecticut in its legal profession by providing for a fair and comprehensive method of determining whether discipline should be imposed against attorneys subject to complaints.

The grievance structure consists of two major parts:

1. Local grievance committees—These panels are comprised of three attorneys who practice in the judicial district. They receive and review complaints of unethical or unprofessional conduct.

2. Statewide Grievance Committee—The Statewide Grievance Committee, comprised of nine attorneys and three non-attorneys, is the appellate panel to which decisions of the local committees may be appealed, except when attorneys are presented to the Superior Court for discipline. The Statewide Grievance Committee also has the responsibility for instituting complaints against persons who allegedly engage in the unauthorized practice of law.

These committees have jurisdiction over allegations of misconduct which do not occur in the actual presence of the court.

The Statewide Grievance Committee is assisted by the Statewide Bar Counsel, who investigates and prosecutes complaints involving the unauthorized practice of law and acts as Connecticut's agent for the national disciplinary data bank. This data bank reports annually on all attorneys who have been publicly disciplined in the United States by either a state or federal court. The data bank's computer printouts are used by the statewide bar counsel who, by comparing the names therein against the list of Connecticut attorneys, is able to ascertain whether attorneys in good standing in Connecticut have been disciplined elsewhere. The data bank's reports are also consulted when a person applies for admission to the Connecticut bar.

During the biennium, the Judges of the Superior Court enacted several rules which have a direct impact on the bar grievance structure or operations in Connecticut. These changes:

—encourage expertise and consistency in the prosecution of presentments to the Superior

Court by providing that a member of the Office of the Chief State's Attorney, designated by the Executive Committee of the Superior Court, shall prosecute said presentments;

—put the legal community on notice of suspensions, disbarments, resignations, and reinstatements by providing that they be published in the Connecticut Law Journal;

—recognize that the size of some judicial districts may require more than one local grievance committee by allowing more than one such panel per judicial district.

COURT INTERPRETERS

The Chief Court Interpreter is responsible for providing competent and qualified interpreters, who possess a fundamental understanding of the judicial process, to assist individuals who are not fluent in the English language. This effort is undertaken not only for the accused, whose understanding of the proceedings is essential for the protection of individual rights and liberties, but also for witnesses, including the victims of crime.

With a full-time staff of 12 interpreters and additional per diem support staff, the Chief Court Interpreter provides the Judicial Department with the capacity to supply the services of an interpreter for any language which is required. Interpreters are available not only for criminal trials, but also for all other judicial proceedings, juvenile proceedings, adult probation matters, and to meet other requirements of the Department.

The progress in accelerating dispositions during the biennium resulted in greater demands for the services provided by the interpreters. This was true not only for proceedings occurring in the courtroom, but also for pre-trial proceedings, mediation programs, and other activities conducted by the Department. The important role which these efforts have in the disposition of cases makes it imperative that competent interpreters be available for all who require their services.

JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS

One of the most significant and far-reaching projects undertaken by the Judicial Department during the 1982-84 biennium was the establishment of a program to evaluate the on-the-job performance of judges.

The Judicial Performance Evaluation Project was sponsored by the National Center for State Courts with a grant from the Florence V. Burden Foundation of New York. Connecticut was one of six states selected to study the potential goals and methods of a judicial performance evaluation process.

A nine-member Judicial Performance Evaluation Project Planning Committee was charged with the responsibility of recommending whether Connecticut could, and should, have an evaluation program for judges. Comprised of representatives from the judiciary, the legal profession, the academic community, and the private sector, the committee conducted meetings from May 1983 to early 1984. During that period, representatives from the national center were consulted and the experiences of the other states involved in the program were analyzed and evaluated.

In early 1984, the committee submitted its report recommending that an evaluation process be established which uses four questionnaires to

solicit information about a judge's legal ability, management skills, and demeanor. The questionnaires will be distributed to attorneys, appellate judges, administrative judges, and jurors. The goal of the program is the improvement of the individual judge, although it is anticipated that the results will have the additional benefits of aiding in judicial assignments and in planning educational programs. The material will not be used for retention purposes or for disciplinary reasons. The identities of the respondents are being protected to preserve the integrity of the program. Statistical summaries of the ratings will be available to the public.

An oversight committee, consisting of representatives from the same groups as existed on the planning committee, was named to help monitor the program and to recommend future improvements. The first of the questionnaires to be distributed—that given to attorneys—were circulated as the 1984-86 period began. A judicial evaluation coordinator was employed to coordinate the program, and computer capabilities were provided to gather the considerable amount of information being collected about how the bench, the bar, and jurors view the judges' performance. It is hoped that Connecticut's judicial evaluation program will become an important tool for the betterment of its entire judicial system.

JURY ADMINISTRATION

The Office of Jury Administrator is responsible for providing the Superior Court with a sufficient number of jurors for those cases which will be decided by a jury. Each year, approximately 130,000 people throughout Connecticut are sent questionnaires by the jury administrator. Of these, one-half are disqualified under statutory exemptions. Of the remaining individuals, approximately 35,000 are summoned, and 15,000 eventually serve in the jury pool. Most of the work involved in selecting the men and women who are available for jury duty is accomplished through the aid of data-processing equipment.

Major Activities

The 1982-84 biennium marked a significant turning point in jury administration as the implementation of previously-enacted legislation, together with the adoption of sweeping new reforms, promise to result in a less burdensome, more efficient system.

1. Motor Vehicle Lists Implemented—On September 1, 1983, legislation became effective which allows the jury administrator to select potential jurors from the motor vehicle drivers' lists as well as from the voting lists. This has

increased the percentage of the eligible population which is subject to being called for jury duty from 70 percent to approximately 90 percent.

2. 'One-day/One-trial'—The most significant change to affect jury administration in decades will become effective on July 1, 1985, for jurors summoned on or after September 1, 1986. This is the result of passage during the 1983 legislative session of the 'One-day/One-trial' jury system. When implemented, this new system will greatly reduce the burden on our citizens by shortening the length of jury duty and eliminating most statutory exemptions.

The present jury system provides for a four-week term of service, causing a severe personal and economic hardship on many individuals, and forcing the legislature to adopt a wide range of statutory exemptions. Likewise, judges have found it necessary to excuse from jury duty many otherwise-qualified individuals because of the lengthy period involved.

The 'One-day/One-trial' system means jurors will be summoned for a particular day. If they are unable to appear on that day, they will be able to select a specific date when they must be available. If they are chosen on that date to sit on a jury panel, they will serve until the completion of the trial. If not chosen, they will be excused and their jury service will have been completed.

Because of the shorter, more definite period of jury service, almost all statutory exemptions will be eliminated for the 'One-day/One-trial' system. Considerable savings in postage and staff time will be achieved because of the elimination of the need for the questionnaires. The State Jury Commission, which presently determines an individual's qualifications, will also be abolished.

One aspect of the 'One-day/One-trial' system which must be addressed is the method and amount of payment to jurors under the new system. The Judicial Department recommends that a change in the method and amount of payment for jurors should be enacted before the 'One-day/One-trial' system becomes effective. (See *Legislation*)

3. Voir Dire—During the 1982-84 biennium, several celebrated cases throughout Connecticut highlighted the problem of the jury selection process as several weeks—and in some instances, several months—were required to select a jury. A major contributing factor to this dilemma is the existing statutory requirement that prospective jurors be questioned out of the presence of other prospective jurors. Elimination of the individual voir-dire out of the presence of other jurors remains the single most important legislative initiative facing the General Assembly in the area of jury administration. (See *Legislation*)

LEGAL RESOURCE CENTER

Since its inception in 1978, the Legal Resource Center has provided the Judges of the Superior Court with the invaluable support in the research of pending matters.

A staff of attorneys is appointed by the Chief Court Administrator to serve one-year terms as research law clerks. Clerks work on-site in those judicial district court locations which have adequate space and research material to accommodate them. The law clerk assignments are rotated to allow an exposure to diversified research assignments and to encourage individual development in many areas of the law.

The Legal Resource Center, which is located in New Haven, serves as a clearinghouse for the

research prepared by the law clerks. Their work is typed, indexed, and stored in the New Haven facility for use by all judges in Connecticut.

Approximately 3,000 research matters are referred by the judges to the law clerks each year. These matters may encompass pre-trial questions of law, as well as legal issues arising during and after trial. Law clerks attend habeas corpus hearings and, by special request of the presiding judge, assist in civil and criminal trials and hearings on administrative appeals.

To assist the law clerks in researching various topics, subject matter indices are compiled and kept current. These in-house tools are used to identify recent trends in the law and to access cur-

rent decisions of the Connecticut Supreme Court, the Appellate Court, and the Superior Court.

During the biennium, an in-house orientation program designed to inform law clerks about various topics was developed. A law clerk handbook was also compiled which summarized topics of recurring legal research issues.

Several long-range projects undertaken by the center include the development of model jury instructions for both civil and criminal matters and the preparation of an administrative law handbook. It is also anticipated that technological changes will allow clerks working on-site to access data from the New Haven center.

RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

The authority to establish rules of practice and procedure, and to designate the forms to be used in their respective courts, rests with the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Appellate Court, and the Judges of the Superior Court.

The Rules Committee of the Superior Court, which is comprised of four Superior Court judges and one Supreme Court justice, continually reviews case law and legislation to assess their impact on court rules and forms. The committee also receives and considers proposals for rules and forms changes from members of the bench, the bar, and the public. It publishes proposed changes in the Connecticut Law Journal, solicits comment regarding these proposals, and recommends changes in rules and forms to the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Appellate Court and the Judges of the Superior Court.

Following are summaries of the more significant revisions to the rules and forms of practice and procedure which were adopted by the justices and the judges during the past two years:

Media Coverage

The success of the experiment allowing the use of television cameras, tape recorders, radio, and still cameras by the media in covering certain appellate proceedings and Superior Court trials led to the approval by the Supreme Court, the Appellate Court, and the Superior Court, of permanent rules allowing such coverage.

Supreme Court Rules

The Justices of the Supreme Court adopted rules changes needed to implement the constitutional Appellate Court, which began operation on

July 1, 1983. The justices also adopted new rules which provide a procedure for appealing from decisions of the Council on Probate Judicial Conduct.

During the biennium, a comprehensive review of the Supreme Court rules and forms was undertaken by the justices to clarify Supreme Court procedures. This review resulted in changes in 76 sections of the Rules of the Supreme Court, effective January 1, 1985. Among these changes are:

- revisions clarifying the jurisdictional requirements and the procedures for cross appeals;
- a revision allowing parties greater flexibility in alerting the Supreme Court to cases in the Appellate Court which may be appropriate for transfer to the Supreme Court;
- revisions clarifying the impact of statutes on the appeal period and the appellate stay;
- modification of various requirements concerning briefs;
- a revision clarifying the court's authority to impose sanctions on parties or counsel who unduly delay the course of an appeal;
- other revisions clarifying such things as the court's supervisory authority, the amending of appeals, the seeking of further articulation from the trial court, the withdrawal of counsel, and the certification procedure from decisions of the Appellate Court.

Appellate Court Rules

The judges of the Appellate Court adopted rules of practice and procedure for the constitutional Appellate Court, which became effective on July 1, 1983.

Superior Court Rules

Among the rules revisions adopted by the Superior Court judges were:

- procedures to implement legislation providing for arbitration and fact-finding systems in certain civil cases;

- procedures to implement legislation establishing a magistrate system in certain criminal cases;

- a new rule requiring publication in the Connecticut Law Journal of attorney resignations, reinstatements after suspension, disbarment or resignation, and final judgments on disciplinary proceedings;

- a revision to the bar admission rules which deleted the six month residency requirement for admission to the bar on motion;

- a new rule requiring that a person before the court in a civil contempt proceeding involving the failure to comply with a court order in a family relations case, who faces potential incarceration, be advised of his or her right to counsel and the right to court-appointed counsel if indigent;

- rules implementing speedy trial legislation.

REPORTERS AND MONITORS

It is the responsibility of the court reporters and the court monitors to record verbatim argument or testimony in Supreme, Appellate, and Superior Court proceedings and to provide transcripts of the proceedings upon request. Court reporters use stenographic recording equipment while court monitors use quadrophonic recording equipment from which the transcripts are typed. The addition of computers and word-processing equipment has accelerated the production of transcripts for the courts, the bar, and the public.

During the 1982-84 biennium, the demands for the services of court reporters and monitors increased markedly. This increase is attributable to the creation of the constitutional Appellate Court, along with the implementation of the attorney state trial referee, arbitrators', and fact-finders' programs. To meet these growing demands, the corps of full-time reporters and monitors is being augmented by the use of per

diem reporters, monitors, and transcriptionists. Also, in 1983, the General Assembly enacted legislation which increased the rate schedule for transcripts paid by attorneys and private parties.

SEIZED PROPERTY

The seized property control system, established in 1974, is responsible for the proper return, disposition, or destruction of unclaimed or contraband items seized primarily by law enforcement officials in connection with criminal offenses.

The seized property control system operates in 21 geographical area court locations, 14 judicial district court locations, and interacts with property evidence facilities in more than 100 local police departments, 12 state police troops, special units of the state police, and offices of the state's attorneys. In addition, working arrangements have been established with outside agencies, including the state toxicology laboratory, the Narcotics Control Unit of the Department of Consumer Protection, and the Surplus Property Center of the Bureau of Purchases in the Department of Administrative Services.

The Examiner of Seized Property supervises the disposition of seized items which are not claimed by their owners following a court order that they be returned to them upon proper claim therefor. Procedures include the destruction of weapons and narcotics, the return of stolen property to victims, and the disposition of unclaimed items through distribution to charitable institutions or through arrangements with the Surplus Property Center.

Quarterly interim audits and an Annual Field Audit Report are completed for each court location and its reporting law enforcement agency. Because of the growth of business and the pressures which accompanied those increases, the state has been divided into eastern and western divisions. An assistant examiner is responsible for the reports on each court location and law enforcement agency within their division. Also, a perpetual inventory system was developed and implemented in 1984 to account for all seized items by maintaining a descriptive disposition list of the items on an on-going basis.

SUPPORT SERVICES

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Administrative Services Division consists of seven major activities: budget, finance, information systems, labor relations, personnel, planning, and property management.

BUDGET

The Budget Unit conducts the Judicial Department's annual budgetary process. This process results in the preparation of the annual budget request to the legislature. The unit is also responsible for maintaining liaison with executive and legislative agencies on budgetary matters and serving as a resource for statistical information.

Major Activities

1. Program Budgeting—A smooth transition from the traditional line-item budget format to the use of a program budget format has been achieved. The development of the program budget, coupled with an improvement in the measures used to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the programs being conducted within the department, has improved the availability of information which is vital to administrators.

2. Legislation—Over four hundred individual pieces of proposed legislation were analyzed to determine the fiscal impact of each measure upon the Judicial Department.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

The Financial Services Unit is responsible for the fiscal integrity of the Judicial Department. For the past several years, this unit has been thoroughly involved in the planning, development, and implementation of automated systems designed to replace outmoded manual operations.

Major Activities

The Financial Services Unit is comprised of three major areas of responsibility: expenditure accounting, revenue accounting, and internal audit.

1. Expenditure Accounting derives its data directly from the Accounts Payable and Payroll systems. Because of increased timely and accurate data, this unit has been able to increase

fiscal control over functional areas, thereby ensuring proper expenditure of appropriated funds.

a. Accounts Payable—This section, which is responsible for the timely and accurate payment of all vendor claims and reimbursements to employees, completed the successful installation of an automated Purchase Order/Accounts Payable System developed by the Judicial Department in conjunction with the executive branch's Department of Administrative Services.

b. Payroll—Charged with the annual processing of seventy-six payrolls for the approximately 2,000 Judicial Department employees, the Payroll Section completed the department's voluntary conversion to a new, statewide system which permits this section to operate with less direct staff assistance.

2. Revenue Accounting, which accounts for approximately \$40 million in court revenue while generating required statistical and accounting reports, receives information from all court locations. Financial Services and Judicial Information Systems combined efforts to complete the computerization of the Central Accounting Activity from antiquated punch card equipment to an on-line video terminal based system. Further, the video terminal equipment used for the abstracting of motor vehicle case dispositions was upgraded. This resulted in the closing of the Middletown facility and the consolidation of operations in Hartford.

3. Internal Audit completed the first year of auditing geographical area and judicial district locations. As a result of the ensuing recommendations, any significant difference is being eliminated. Beyond the normal activities of this section, two studies of immediate importance were completed:

- In response to the growing numbers of bad checks received by the courts, this section has developed an in-depth, statewide procedure to improve accounting for, and collections on, bad checks. The implementation phase is scheduled for 1984-85.

- An analysis of the jury attendance system

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
EXPENDITURES AND REVENUE
JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1984

	<u>Fiscal Year 1982-83</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1983-84</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>		
Personal Services	\$ 39,706,908	\$ 46,091,651
Other Expenses	11,650,146	13,613,239
Equipment	314,346	814,331
Other Current Expenses	166,216	31,687
Federal/Other Funds	<u>1,676,615</u>	<u>366,330</u>
Total Expenditures	53,514,231	60,917,238
 <u>GENERAL FUND REVENUE</u>		
Avails of Court	26,439,375	39,552,908
Sales of Publications	431,531	457,504
Title XX Receivable	1,430,699	357,673
Other Receipts/Non-Revenue Collections	<u>641,615</u>	<u>543,803</u>
Total General Fund Revenue	\$28,943,220	\$40,911,888

The financial data on this page is presented from unaudited agency records.

was performed, resulting in the implementation of a revised statewide jury attendance procedure.

PLANNING AND RESEARCH UNIT

For the past several years, the Planning and Research Unit, has been actively engaged in the development and implementation of a major planning effort involving the Administrative Services Division. This effort has identified needs, developed goals, and provided staff assistance to help implement changes. In addition, the Planning and Research Unit conducts, upon request, special projects, studies, and program evaluation.

Major Activities

The Planning and Research Unit has engaged in the following activities during the biennium:

1. Central Infractions Collection—The unit completed a study concerning the feasibility of placing the responsibility for the statewide collection of fines for certain civil infractions, primarily motor vehicle violations, in a central location. Based upon this report, a working committee has been established to develop further what detailed procedures might be required if this concept is to be implemented.

2. Court Location Staffing—The unit conducted a study of the allocation of personnel among the various clerks offices throughout the state. The study concluded that the current procedures being employed by the department equitably distributes personnel to these offices.

3. Adult Probation Management Structure—The unit undertook a complete review of the central administrative structure of the Adult Probation function, including organization, lines of authority, workload, and job descriptions. The recently completed study is awaiting further review.

4. Administrative Policies and Procedures—The unit has been engaged in drafting the first comprehensive revision of the Judicial Department's administrative policies and procedures. Currently in its final draft, the revised manual, once approved, will provide all employees with essential information in a more functional format.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The Judicial Information Systems Unit is responsible for the design, development, and operation of automated systems in administrative and judicial operations.

The unit is either actively involved in or completely maintains the following systems:

1. Civil/Family—The Civil/Family system operates in all of the judicial district court locations. From the original entry of writs, through pleas, motions, and final disposition, this program produces all required reports, calendars, lists, and statistics for use by the court, attorneys, and management. This system also prepares required notifications to attorneys, docket summaries, index cards, trial lists, assignment lists, motion lists, judges' worksheets, information for the dormant case program, and statistical information for case management purposes.

2. Criminal—The criminal system is a case-tracking system from the time of arrest or summons to final disposition. Video terminals provide instantaneous access to information concerning a case proceeding through the judicial system. Many clerical functions are being replaced with automated systems, including the printing of suspension notices, dockets, case labels, and case information.

3. Juvenile—The juvenile system supports a computer file of over 40,000 individual master records, accompanied by related referral and offense records for each juvenile offender. The entire file contains over 300,000 records. The Administrative Office of the Family Division can enter, update, and retrieve data or statistics concerning cases in the computer file. Victim information is maintained, as well as minimal non-delinquency data.

4. Central Accounting—The Central Accounting function performs two basic services. It accounts for all fines and fees paid to Superior Court, and it produces abstracts of case dispositions. This abstracting function is being replaced gradually by the criminal system.

5. Adult Probation—The Adult Probation system is designed to assist the Office of Adult Probation to manage its growing caseload.

6. Jury system—Each year, approximately 100,000 names are submitted for possible jury

duty. The computerization and centralization of the jury process has relieved the trial locations of the enormous burden of manually qualifying, drawing, and summoning jurors.

7. Centaur—The CENTAUR System (Central Accounts Receivable) tracks and monitors collections and payments for child support.

8. 1099—This system automatically processes the thousands of payments made by the Judicial Department to jurors, witnesses, and others providing services to the courts.

9. Administrative Services—New systems planned or in operation during the biennium will:

- modernize expenditure accounting procedures;
- improve purchasing and payment procedures;
- assist the Personnel Unit in the maintenance of records, the preparation and production of reports, and the collection and dissemination of statistical data.

Major Activities

The Judicial Information Systems Unit recorded major progress in the following areas:

1. Upgrading of Computer Hardware and Software—In order to enable the statewide implementation of the criminal/motor vehicle system, and to provide adequate computer resources to accommodate other planned projects, the first of several new state-of-the-art computers was delivered in January, 1983. This necessitated converting the criminal and juvenile computer programs from outdated equipment to the new, more efficient system. Parallel testing of the converted criminal system has already occurred in one geographical area location.

2. Development and Implementation of Revenue System—The unit provided the essential technical expertise and support services required for the conversion of the old Electrical Accounting Machine operation to an up-to-date automated revenue accounting and case abstracting system. (See *Financial Services Unit*)

3. Revised Jury Selection System—Recent legislation dictated a major revision to the present jury system. Names of motor vehicle operators were incorporated with those of registered voters as a base for prospective jury service. Implemented for the court year starting in Sep-

tember, 1983, the new computerized procedures match names from both lists, eliminating duplicates and eventually producing a final master list of randomly selected citizens.

4. Automation of Child Support Collections for Title IV-D, NON-AFDC—In conjunction with the Family Division of Superior Court, the preparation of an advanced planning document (APD) was started. This APD details the automated methods to be employed and outlines schedules for implementation. The APD will be submitted to the federal government for the purpose of obtaining 90 percent funding for the project. The eventual system will consolidate Bureau of Support offices, standardize procedures, centralize check writing, provide on-line data entry and inquiry, and electronically link Department of Human Resources to the system, enabling the agency to obtain AFDC information. The current Central Accounts Receivable system will be phased out as a result of the implementation of this system.

5. Long-Range Planning—In accordance with P.A. 83-175, a long-range data processing plan was developed and submitted. This plan reflects the goals and priorities of Judicial Information Systems through 1989.

LABOR RELATIONS

The most recently established of the seven units within Administrative Services, the Labor Relations Unit is charged with the responsibility of overseeing all aspects of labor-management relations within the Judicial Department.

Major Activities

The Labor Relations Unit engaged in a wide range of activities and achieved the following results:

1. Collective Bargaining Negotiations—New contracts were negotiated with three of the four bargaining units representing Judicial Department employees.

2. Contract Administration—Activities included the processing of grievances; the representation of the Judicial Department in labor arbitration proceedings; and representing the Judicial Department in proceedings before the State Board of Labor Relations.

3. Classification System—Negotiations with

the various collective bargaining units were held concerning the implementation of the Department's first position classification system. The unit reviewed and resolved 254 claims arising from the placement of individuals within this new classification system.

4. Training—Supervisors and managers received training in areas of contract administration, employment discrimination, and the use of corrective discipline.

5. New Projects—Other Administrative Services units were assisted in the development of a new personnel manual and an employee performance appraisal system. Also, the unit coordinated activities with the executive branch in negotiations, fact-finding, and arbitration of state employee pension issues.

PERSONNEL UNIT

The Personnel Unit is responsible for maintaining a statewide system of personnel policies and procedures covering approximately 2,000 full-time employees and a significant number of part-time and temporary employees.

Major Activities

1. Employee Evaluation—Designed to assist supervisory personnel in assessing the performance of the Department's employees, and to provide positive feedback to individuals concerning their performance, the Personnel Unit developed a new, more comprehensive and regular employee evaluation system to be implemented on a department-wide basis early in the next biennium.

2. Affirmative Action—The Judicial Department is committed to provide to all employees, without discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or physical or mental handicap, equal employment opportunity in all aspects of the employer-employee relationship. To meet this obligation, the Department's Affirmative Action Plan is revised annually in the light of experience, revised laws and regulations, evolving interpretation, and better understanding of effective approaches which will assure truly equal employment opportunity for all.

3. Employee Benefits—Responding to the increasingly more complex and often highly individual area of employee benefits, the Personnel Unit has established a separate section to assist employees in obtaining the kind of information

required in order to make informed decisions concerning their benefit options. Included within the responsibilities of this section are the development of a new employee orientation program, medical benefits counseling, and retirement guidance.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT UNIT

The Property Management Unit is responsible for three major activities:

- representation of the Judicial Department's interests in all phases of the planning, design, construction, renovation, and maintenance of state-owned and leased facilities occupied by the Department, but under the control of the executive branch's Department of Administrative Services;
- the purchase, in a timely and cost-effective manner, of the supplies, equipment, and services essential to the operation of all divisions of the Department;
- the coordination and monitoring of various resources and services, such as telephones, electricity, natural gas, heating oil, automobile fleet operations, and inventory control.

Major Activities

The Property Management Unit achieved significant progress in the following areas:

1. Maintenance of Court Facilities—Public Act 84-436 transferred the responsibility for maintenance of court facilities from the executive branch's Department of Administrative Services, Bureau of Public Works, to the Judicial Department, effective July 1, 1985. Involved in the transfer are personal services, other expenses, and equipment, which exceeded \$3.6 million in fiscal year 1983-84. It is anticipated that once the absorption of the facilities involved is completed, and more direct lines of authority and responsibility are established, the result will be an overall improvement in the level of maintenance and repair of judicial facilities.

2. Facilities' Inventory System—The Judicial Facilities' Inventory System project, completed in the Fall of 1984, compiled and computerized vital information regarding courthouse characteristics for over 90 court locations. Essential

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (No. 9001)
SUMMARY - CAPITAL PROJECT FUND REQUESTS
1985-1990

Status*	Project Number and/or Description	Estimated Total Project Cost	Total Authorized Funds	FIVE-YEAR SCHEDULE OF NET FUND REQUIREMENTS				
				Net Funds Required 85-86	Net Funds Required 86-87	Net Funds Required 87-88	Net Funds Required 88-89	Net Funds Required 89-90
I	(BI-JD-82) Superior Court Complex, Stamford	\$18,708,900	\$3,613,000**	\$3,000,000**	\$12,095,900	--	--	--
I	BI-JD-52, Civil Court Facility, Hartford	9,684,000	125,000**	1,375,000**	--	\$8,184,000	--	--
I	(BI-JD-55), Renovations to Building, 75 Elm St., Hartford	2,952,000	500,000	2,452,000	--	--	--	--
I	Renovations to G.A. #6 Courthouse, Waterbury	2,327,500	250,000**	2,077,500	--	--	--	--
I	BI-JD-49, Courthouse, J.D. of Litchfield	6,940,000	75,000**	785,000**	--	6,140,000	--	--
H	(BI-JD-53), Provisions for Handicapped in Judicial Facilities	1,750,000	1,750,000	--	--	--	--	--
J	Renovations to G.A. #6 Courthouse, New Haven	6,708,000	--	750,000**	--	--	\$5,958,000	--
J	Addition to J.D. Courthouse, Waterbury	2,340,800	--	--	--	--	--	\$2,340,800
TOTALS		\$51,411,200	\$6,253,000	\$10,439,500	\$12,095,900	\$14,324,000	\$5,958,000	\$2,340,800

*Status: H - Projects previously authorized. Presently in design stage.

I - Projects previously authorized for which additional authorizations will be required.

J - New projects request.

**Planning/Site Acquisition/Fees/Preconstruction Funds.

DATE: 7 18 84

data regarding leased facilities will be monitored and updated to facilitate the Department's efforts to utilize valuable court space and minimize operating costs. An inventory of schematic drawings of all current courthouse facilities was also completed as part of this project.

3. Purchasing Programs—An annual contract approach to procurement replaced the prior system of placing individual orders. Over 150 individual contracts were negotiated as a result of the implementation of this process. This new method

will permit the unit not only to more efficiently secure goods and services for existing Department programs, but also to meet the increased demands of the new building maintenance responsibility.

4. Minority Emphasis—New procedures were established to implement the state's program of encouraging the use of small and minority businesses by state agencies as resources for the purchase of goods and services.

COMMISSION ON OFFICIAL LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

The Commission on Official Legal Publications (COLP), an agency of the Judicial Department, is the statutorily-mandated publisher and distributor of the official legal publications of the State of Connecticut. Its operational capacity includes all aspects of reproducing printed material, from typesetting and printing to soft-cover binding. Among the publications printed and distributed by the commission as required by state law are:

- Connecticut Reports—the official, legal publication of decisions of the Supreme Court;

- Connecticut Appellate Reports—the official, legal publication of decisions of the Appellate Court;

- Connecticut Supplement—decisions of the judges of the Superior Court, as selected by the Reporter of Judicial Decisions;

- Circuit Court Reports—decisions of the former Circuit Court, which are still published because of their importance in case law;

- digests associated with the above publications;

- The Connecticut Practice Book, which contains the rules of practice and procedures and forms of the Supreme Court, the Appellate Court, and the Superior Court, as well as the Code of Judicial Conduct;

- The Connecticut Law Journal—the official publication of the State of Connecticut in which Supreme Court and Appellate Court decisions are released, Superior Court decisions to be published in the Connecticut Supplement are released, rules

and regulations of state agencies are published, and various listings and announcements are contained.

In addition to these officially-mandated publications, the commission also performs services for the Judicial Department as its in-house printer. Items produced in this capacity include most forms used in the Superior Court, copies of records and briefs filed with the Supreme Court, miscellaneous printing such as administrative memos, and the various reports and pamphlets of the Judicial Department.

The commission, which is located in Enfield with distribution facilities located in South Windsor, is also responsible for the maintenance of all libraries for court facilities and judges. It distributes court docket lists and assignment lists to the courts, judges, and attorneys.

In 1984, the commission's printing operations were relocated from East Hartford to the site of the former Asnuntuck Community College in Enfield. When additional renovations being planned are completed, G.A. 13 in Windsor and the Judicial Department's Records Center will also be moved to the same location. This will provide vital space to three of the judiciary's important operations.

The commission has also actively been engaged in the purchase of modern equipment to hasten and streamline its typesetting, printing, binding, and distribution operations. This effort to utilize technological advancements can lower production costs and result in increased productivity.

CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAM

The Judicial Department's Continuing Education Program centers on two major areas: educational opportunities for judges, and staff development.

JUDICIAL EDUCATION

The educational needs of judges are demanding and ever-expanding. Judges must be kept current with changes in the law and have available to them opportunities for developing their judicial skills. The Continuing Education Program therefore focuses on these two approaches to meet the needs of judges in the 1980's.

Continuing Education

Educational programming ranges from a standard orientation for new judges, to workshops and seminars. The wide range of topics offered at seminars held throughout the year for all judges in Connecticut include:

—Recent United States Supreme Court decisions;

—Recent Connecticut Supreme and Appellate Court decisions;

—Caseflow Management;

—Recent Legislation.

When appropriate, nationally recognized faculty, experienced in judicial education, are utilized. By drawing upon the knowledge and skills of judges and others throughout the country, highly specialized and complex topics are effectively treated through in-state programs. Judges also benefit from attendance at out-of-state educational programs.

Extensive materials produced in conjunction with educational programs include printed material and audio-visual aides.



Judge Harry Hammer (seated at left) and Judge Anthony V. DeMayo (standing) participated in a "Children in the Courts" seminar at the 1983 Connecticut Judges Institute.

Connecticut Judges Institute

The Connecticut Judges' Institute was established in 1983 to offer an intensive, four-day program affording the judges of the Superior Court an opportunity to learn from each other's experiences.

Conducted at Yale University, the Judges' Institute was developed on the basis of educational needs and interests expressed by the trial judges themselves. Programs were conducted by the judges, as well as by experts brought to Connecticut from other states.

Among the programs conducted at the Judges' Institute were:

- Conduct of the Civil Jury Trial;
- Handling Contested Custody cases;
- Judicial control of voir dire;
- Courts and the Media;
- Judicial Ethics;
- Planning and Constructing the Memorandum of Decision.

The focus of the institute is to improve judicial skills rather than to concentrate on substantial legal knowledge, which is the primary purpose of the various educational seminars held through the year. Two sessions of the institute are held annually in the summer. Half of the judges attend each session to assure that essential court services are not interrupted.

The objectives of the institute are the following:

1. To foster the exchange of experience and knowledge between members of the judiciary by examining judicial practices and techniques for handling various matters;
2. To assist new judges in continuing their basic development initiated in the orientation phase;
3. To assist all trial judges in developing new and refining existing skills and knowledge;
4. To promote uniformity of judicial practice;
5. To foster mutual re-examination of judicial attitudes, roles, and philosophies that affect how a matter is handled.

The Connecticut Judges Institute is a concentrated uninterrupted, educational experience which provides a valuable opportunity for the judges to learn from each other for the betterment of the judicial system.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

With the increased centralization of training activities in the Continuing Education Unit, it became possible to assess training needs and respond to them in a coordinated and efficient manner. One area in which the change has been especially beneficial has been in the training of management and supervisory skills.

The scope and design of the Judicial Department's Management Training and Development Program is unparalleled in the state court system. The first step was an assessment of all employees with any degree of supervisory responsibility to determine what management or supervisory skills were being exercised, the frequency with which they were exercised, the degree of difficulty in exercising them, and the priority for training in that skill. The result was a profile of the management training needs of various departments and units but, more importantly, those of the organization as a separate entity, with its special needs based on a much broader perspective.

The Management Training and Development Program which resulted from this effort commenced in 1984. In its first nine months, more than 65 one-day sessions will have been conducted for approximately 225 employees divided into 17 groups. Its major features include the utilization of small groups to encourage maximum participation and learning, the forming of groups by common needs of management skills rather than by a division, unit, or job titles, the requirement that each participant and his supervisor create an "action plan" for on-the-job application of skills being learned, the monitoring of all progress, the active involvement of all levels of managers and supervisors so they know what subordinates will be learning and the improvements that can be expected, and the purchase of proven development materials which will be an invaluable resource for repeated, future training at negligible costs.

FACILITIES

The Judicial Department's facilities program involves a wide range of efforts, including construction of entirely new courthouses, renovating older courthouses to improve energy efficiency and/or security or to provide more adequate space, and to make facilities more accessible to the handicapped. These efforts involve not only courthouses, but also offices which house support services and detention centers.

Following is a list of the major projects which highlighted this period in the facilities program:

Ansonia-Milford Judicial District

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held for a new courthouse in Derby to serve as a judicial district facility and to meet the needs of G.A. 5. The courthouse is being built by the City of Derby and will be leased to the state.

Execution of the lease and preparation of design are both in the final stages for the construction of a courthouse in Milford to provide judicial district and geographical area services.

Danbury Judicial District

A new courthouse complex at 146 White Street in Danbury has been completed and occupied to serve the judicial district and G.A. 3. This four-story, \$8.5 million dollar facility offers six courtrooms and modern offices for the clerks, state's attorneys, public defenders, and other operations essential to a modern, functional court facility.

Upon relocation of the court staff from the old courthouse at 71 Main Street, Danbury, this venerable building has been renovated sufficiently to permit occupancy by Adult Probation and Juvenile Court personnel.

Fairfield Judicial District

Significant repairs and improvements have been accomplished in the two buildings on Fairfield Avenue in Bridgeport devoted to Juvenile Matters and Juvenile Detention.

Extensive renovations are nearing completion in the G.A. 2 courthouse at 172 Golden Hill Street in Bridgeport.

Major repairs to the roof balconies have been made at the judicial district courthouse on Main Street in Bridgeport.

Hartford-New Britain Judicial District

Construction of the long-awaited Criminal Court Facility in Hartford is proceeding ahead of schedule. This high priority building will serve the needs of the most populated judicial district and also G.A. 14, supplanting a large facility presently leased from the City of Hartford.

Additional planning funds have been requested for the renovation of the judicial district courthouse at 95 Washington Street in Hartford, which will be converted into a civil court facility for all judicial district and G.A. 14 civil, family, and housing matters.

Perimeter properties have been acquired to enhance the security in and around the Superior Court for Juvenile Matters and Detention Center building on Broad Street in Hartford.

Litchfield Judicial District

Planning funds are being sought for additional space to serve the judicial district operations and G.A. 18.

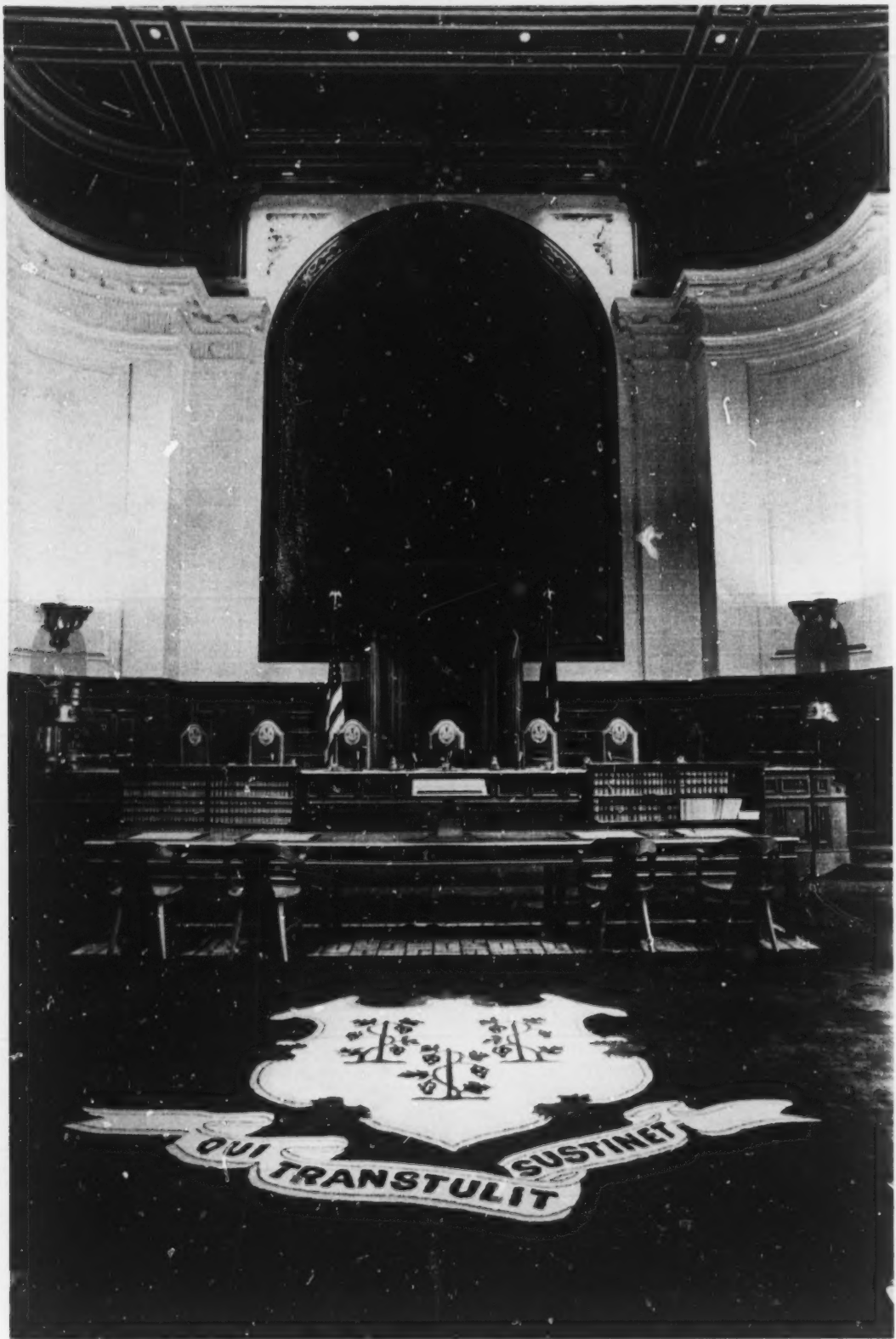
New Haven Judicial District

Construction of the long-awaited Superior Court for Juvenile Matters and Detention Center building is progressing on schedule. Occupancy is anticipated in the latter part of 1985.

Planning funds are being requested for a complete renovation of the G.A. 6 Courthouse on Elm Street in New Haven.

New London Judicial District

A courthouse complex, including a major addition to, and renovations of, the existing historic courthouse on Huntington Street in New London, is being constructed to serve the Judicial District of New London. This urgently-needed project is providing additional courtrooms and facilities for



THE SUPREME COURT

support operations while preserving the historic 200-year-old courthouse.

Stamford-Norwalk Judicial District

Funds have been authorized to purchase the presently—leased G.A. 1 Courthouse on Hoyt Street in Stamford.

An architect has been engaged to prepare a study for an addition to the Judicial District courthouse, adjacent to the G.A. 1 Courthouse on Hoyt Street, Stamford.

Additional funds have been requested to increase the scope of both aforementioned projects, resulting in two augmented and renovated courthouses physically joined together by a bridge-connector.

Waterbury Judicial District

In addition to important improvements and repairs made with minor capital funds, planning money has been obtained for a major capital pro-

ject to renovate completely the G.A. 4 courthouse on Kendrick Avenue in Waterbury.

General Administration & State-wide Projects

Construction-renovation of a courthouse and records center Complex is progressing at 111 Phoenix Avenue in Enfield. This multi-purpose project is already accommodating the printing operation of the Commission on Official Legal Publications. When completed, it will also house the statewide Records Center and court facilities for G.A. 13.

Many minor improvement projects have been accomplished for interior painting, repairs and the installation of security systems in court buildings throughout the state.

Planning is underway for renovations of the Judicial Administrative Services building on 75 Elm Street in Hartford.

RECORDS CENTER

The Judicial Department Records Center is the storage facility for most records retained in accordance with state statutes and Practice Book rules. These include clerks' files and court reporters' notes, as well as the records of the Bureau of Support, Family Relations Offices, and the Office of Adult Probation.

Major Activities

Among the major activities undertaken by the Records Center during the 1982-84 biennium were:

1. Naturalization Records—An agreement was reached between the state and the federal government to transfer naturalization records to the federal records storage facility in Waltham, Massachusetts. This will provide for better preservation of these important documents and it will place Connecticut's naturalization records along with those of the other colonial states. These records date from the nation's independ-

ence to 1974. The state will receive copies of any microfilm of these records made by the federal government.

2. Retention Schedule—The first comprehensive retention schedule was compiled which listed the types of records maintained by the various Judicial Department divisions and offices, as well as the period during which they are to be retained. This schedule recognizes the relative importance of various documents and provides the necessary guidelines to guarantee that important records are retained for appropriate periods of time.

3. Centralization of Criminal Records—Criminal conviction records have been centralized in Hartford. Pre-1945 records are maintained at the State Library, while records dating between 1945 and 1978 are maintained by the Records Center.

4. Civil Records—Plans are in the development stage to transfer pre-1900 civil records to the State Library. This transfer will include lan-

records, which transfer was authorized by legislation during the 1984 legislative session to abolish the requirement that they be maintained locally. This program will provide a uniform cut-off date for civil records transferred to the State Library (1900) just as there is for criminal conviction records (1945).

5. Destruction Program—The flood of new records coming into the Records Center each year requires that an active destruction program consistent with statutory requirements be ongoing. Proceeds from the recycling of the material is returned to the state. Records are thoroughly checked for possible historical or geneological value before they are destroyed.

SECURITY AND SAFETY

For several years, the Judicial Department has viewed with increasing concern the rising incidence of acts of violence in courthouses and other government buildings in the United States and other nations. The nature of the judicial process, with its high emotions and individual controversies, makes court facilities apt targets for acts of violence, outrage, or anti-authority vandalism.

These fears were realized in 1984, when a fatal shooting occurred during court proceedings in Norwich. Such a tragedy, in a newly-completed courthouse, demonstrates that the most modern design and equipment cannot provide foolproof protection against such acts. The Judicial Department is committed to working with local sheriffs and with state and local law enforcement officials to tighten courthouse security, however possible, in order to protect the lives and property of our judges, staff, and the public.

As long ago as the 1979 biennial report, the Department noted its concern about courthouse security. Since that time, major progress has been achieved in improving security for both new buildings and older facilities. These efforts have included better coordination with sheriffs, compliance with local, state, and federal fire and safety codes and regulations, and emergency training. Modern equipment has been installed

both in buildings under construction and those being renovated. The use of metal detectors to screen individuals entering buildings has been expanded, particularly in facilities where controversial proceedings or cases are scheduled. To curb the ever-increasing incidents and cost of vandalism, greater use has been made of after-hours sound-detection services.

In the wake of events in other states involving courthouse violence, the Director of Security and Safety conducted a survey of all court facilities in Connecticut to develop a comprehensive plan for security improvements. This study forms a basis for what the Judicial Department believes will be a major initiative in the years to come (see *Legislation*).

To augment the construction and equipment improvements planned for the near future, the Judicial Department also began a cooperative effort with the State Police Division of the Department of Public Safety and with the Connecticut Sheriffs' Association to establish a training program for sheriffs. The 4-to-6-week program will be attended by approximately 400 sheriffs, who will be instructed on such phases of their responsibilities as prisoner transportation, logging in visitors, operation of the metal detectors, and other aspects of their operation.

PROBATE COURT

PROBATE COURT

As a court system which often interacts with individuals in times of extreme emotional stress, the Courts of Probate have an obligation to provide competent and compassionate professional service to the citizens of Connecticut. With these goals in mind, the Office of the Probate Court Administrator, with the assistance and cooperation of the Connecticut Probate Assembly, has continued to strive for excellence. The outstanding characteristics of Connecticut's Probate Court system continue to be the accessibility and professional staffing of the courts; the educational programs offered to judges and court personnel; the administrative innovations and published materials provided to assist court personnel and those who use the courts; and the unique partnership between the Probate Court Administrator, the Connecticut Probate Assembly, and other state agencies and community groups which advocate for the needs of individuals served by the Courts of Probate.

Major Activities

1. Survey and Analysis of the Probate Court System—In 1981, the University of Connecticut's Institute for Social Inquiry conducted a survey of persons who use the courts of probate. The results of the survey, released in 1982, indicated that users of the probate courts had generally positive feelings concerning their experiences with the courts of probate.

The purpose of the survey was twofold:

- to learn more about court users' perceptions of Probate Court organization, areas of jurisdiction and service, and;

- to discover areas of possible deficiency so that remedial action could be initiated.

To accomplish this, a comprehensive questionnaire concerning all aspects of the probate courts was mailed to randomly-selected fiduciaries and attorneys who either practiced in or had used the services of the courts.

An especially noteworthy statistic disclosed in the institute's report is that more than 80 percent of the fiduciaries and 90 percent of the attorneys,

when asked to rate the court in such areas as fairness, courtesy, helpfulness, and compassion, rated the courts as excellent or good. In addition, 80 percent of the fiduciaries and 90 percent of the attorneys rated the judges' knowledge of the law as good or excellent.

While there was an indication of some lack of familiarity with the financial structure of the Probate Court system and the method of selection of judges of probate, the report indicated strong fiduciary and attorney satisfaction with the current probate practices and procedures.

2. Probate Judicial Education—One of the most valuable and extensive educational programs offered during the biennium was the comprehensive probate law and procedures series for newly-elected probate judges. Virtually all aspects of probate law were covered during the series. Experienced judges in each area of probate law prepared detailed outlines and presented the training sessions.

An important part of the program of continuing education for probate judges is the seminar series provided by the Office of the Probate Court Administrator in conjunction with the Probate Assembly's Continuing Legal Education Committee. Topics of interest are formulated through questionnaires to the judges. In the past two years, programs have been held on Services for the Elderly and Conservatorships, Laws Relating to Federal Estates and Gift Taxes, Trusts, Ethics for Probate Judges, and practical sessions on the new laws passed in 1983 relating to Temporary Custody, Removal of Guardian, and Termination of Parental Rights.

In recent years, the Office of the Probate Court Administrator has sponsored courses through the University of Connecticut Law and Medical Schools which focus on issues of legal or medical concern to probate judges. A four-session course in judicial decision-making regarding medical issues for minors, incompetents, and the elderly held in the Fall of 1983 received Connecticut Bar Association accreditation for admission to the CBA Academy of Continuing Professional Development.

During the early Spring of 1984, the Office of the Probate Court Administrator co-sponsored three joint seminars with the Department of Children and Youth Services and the Connecticut Children and the Courts Committee, Inc. The seminars were practical work sessions on the new statutes affecting parental rights matters. They were held in locations around the state and attended by social workers, attorneys, probate judges and probate court personnel.

3. Administrative Regions—Several years ago, a program dividing the state into nine administrative regions was implemented. A probate judge was appointed as coordinator for each region. Periodic meetings have provided a forum for judges and court personnel to discuss mutual problems, review recently enacted legislation, and coordinate a variety of other functions within the region. In addition, the regional coordinator system provides a vehicle for increased communication between the local courts of probate, the Office of the Probate Court Administrator, and the public.

4. Legal Research and Assistance to Judges of Probate—One of the primary responsibilities of the Probate Court Administrator's office is to

provide assistance to the courts of probate in determining matters pending before them. Written opinions are cataloged for retrieval in the future.

Formal memoranda sent to all courts of probate are another means of assisting courts by providing background for legal decisions and uniform administrative procedures. Judges are informed of recent Superior Court decisions affecting Probate Court proceedings. The public acts passed during the legislative sessions are summarized and courts are directed on the proper use of new probate forms.

5. Publications—The Office of the Probate Court Administrator publishes a variety of materials designed to aid the courts in their daily functions. Among these are the "Probate Clerks' Manual," which details procedures for all jurisdictional matters handled by the courts of probate, "The Probate Court and You," which gives the public an overview of the functions of probate courts, and "Guidelines for the Administration of Decedents' Estates," which became available in 1984 for use by fiduciaries in the settlement of estates. Pamphlets giving guidance to conservators and guardians appointed in the courts are being developed.

LEGISLATION

LEGISLATION

The Judicial Department makes the following recommendations for legislation for the continued successful operation of the Judicial Department:

1. ADDITIONAL JUDGES

The Judicial Department urgently needs a substantial increase in the number of judges of the Superior Court.

The use of attorneys to supplement judicial resources has helped to reduce the pending caseload. Small claims commissioners decide small claims matters involving \$1,000 or less. Motor vehicle infractions and violations may be referred to magistrates. Civil cases may be referred to fact-finders, arbitrators, or state attorney trial referees. All of these programs have provided some relief to the pending caseload but they do not reduce our urgent need for more judges.

Demands imposed by the Speedy Trial Act will become more burdensome. The pending caseload in many categories, especially the civil jury trial list, is extremely disturbing. The median age of cases remains high. Additional demands are placed on the courts each year as a result of new legislation.

Certainly, the Judicial Department shares the concern of the people of Connecticut over lengthy delays in the disposition of cases. Some of the delay is associated with the necessity to guarantee the rights of all parties to a fair disposition, and to the limited number of trial attorneys, but much is attributable primarily to the shortage in the number of judges.

The timely, effective, and just disposition of its cases is the primary goal of the Judicial Department. So that this goal may be realized, an increase of 18 judgeships in the Superior Court is urgently requested.

2. SELECTION OF JURORS FOR JURY CASES (VOIR DIRE)

The laws governing juror selection are antiquated, time-consuming, and detrimental to the Judicial Department's efforts to dispose of cases fairly and expeditiously. It is of utmost importance that Sections 51-240 and 54-82 of the Gen-

eral Statutes be amended to repeal the absolute right of each party in civil and criminal cases to examine prospective jurors outside of the presence of other prospective jurors. Such procedures should be allowed only, when in the court's discretion, they are warranted by special circumstances.

Connecticut is the only state in the nation and in any federal court district which requires the individual voir dire of a prospective juror outside of the presence of other prospective jurors. It is unreasonable to contend that the quality of justice in these jurisdictions is inferior because they do not follow our antiquated system.

As recommended in previous reports, we strongly advocate that the abolition of individual voir dire out of the presence of other prospective jurors be a priority of the 1985 session of the General Assembly.

3. REPEAL OF SURCHARGE ON MOTOR VEHICLE-RELATED FINES, PENALTIES, AND OTHER CHARGES

On July 1, 1985, a 50 percent surcharge on certain motor vehicle-related fines, penalties, and other charges will become effective. This percentage is increased in 1989, 1991, and 1993. The Judicial Department is deeply concerned that these higher penalties will result in fewer guilty pleas and more requests for trials, thereby resulting in a significant increase in the criminal caseload. The Department feels strongly that these surcharges should be repealed.

4. MEDIATION OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Pilot programs, in which the court may refer criminal matters to a mediator, are presently established by statute in two locations, G.A. 4 in Waterbury and G.A. 15 in New Britain. If the parties resolve their dispute, the case is nolle by the prosecutor. If mediation is unsuccessful or the defendant fails to comply with the mediation agreement, prosecution is again initiated. The Judicial Department recommends that this program be expanded to other locations that have the staffing and physical resources necessary to conduct it.

5. PARENTING PLANS

Current law permits the Superior Court to order joint custody of children in a dissolution of marriage case, but the statutory definition of joint custody does not permit the court to allocate parental responsibilities between the parents. The Judicial Department endorses legislation that would authorize the courts, with the consent of the parents, to approve a plan allocating individual parental responsibilities to each parent.

6. POSTJUDGMENT INTERROGATORIES

At the present time, interrogatories for the purpose of discovering the assets of the judgment debtor must be served by a sheriff or proper officer. This requirement can be prohibitively costly to a plaintiff in a Small Claims matter. The Judicial Department proposes legislation which would permit the court clerk in small claims actions to mail these interrogatories to the judgment debtor. Adoption of this amendment would enhance the likelihood that judgments rendered in small claims would result in the recovery of the amounts ordered payable.

7. LITIGATION AGAINST PERSONS SERVING THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Existing law indemnifies state officers and employees from liability for damage or injury, not wanton, reckless, or malicious, caused in the discharge of their duties, and from financial loss or expenses in federal civil rights cases if the act was in the discharge of their duties and was not wanton, reckless, or malicious. The Judicial Department proposes legislation to clarify that all commissioners of the Superior Court, when acting as fact-finders, arbitrators, magistrates, or any other quasi-judicial capacity, as well as any persons appointed to committees established by law for the purpose of rendering services to the Judicial Department, such as the members of the State Bar Examining Committee and the Legal Specialization Screening Committee, are state officers and employees for the purpose of eligibility for such protection.

8. COMPENSATION OF JURORS

When the General Assembly adopted the One-Day/One-Trial jury system, which is applicable to the summoning of jurors on and after September 1, 1986, it failed to change the payment schedule

for jurors from the present \$10-per-day paid by the state, to a procedure recommended by the Department in which employers pay regular wages during the first three days of jury duty and the state pays \$50-per-day for each day thereafter.

The new jury system will require a substantial increase in the number of jurors because the term of jury service is reduced sharply. This, in itself, will increase juror fees beyond present expenditures if the payment system is not changed.

One purpose of the One-Day/One-Trial jury system is to require all segments of the population to serve as jurors. This result cannot be achieved by the present pay scale of \$10 per day, which imposes a tremendous financial burden on many individuals and places judges under great pressures to excuse people from jury duty for financial reasons. It is imperative that the new payment system be enacted so that it may be implemented when the One-Day/One-Trial jury system begins.

9. CENTRALIZED INFRACTIONS BUREAU

The Geographical Area clerk's offices presently process the payment of infractions. This imposes an unwarranted but significant demand on the resources of those offices. The establishment of a separate and distinct Centralized Infractions Bureau to process all infractions statewide would mean greater freedom for the courts to apply scarce manpower to areas of greater need.

10. CERTIFICATION OF QUESTIONS OF LAW

Federal courts recurrently encounter questions which they must decide under Connecticut law and which, in the absence of enabling legislation for certification, they must resolve by predicting how the Connecticut Supreme Court would decide. The Judicial Department supports legislation to allow the State Supreme Court to hear, at the request of any federal court of appeals, questions which those courts believe should be decided by the state court because they involve a question under Connecticut law, which question may be determinative of the cause, and in which there is no clear controlling precedent in the decisions of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

11. JURISDICTION OF STATE TRIAL REFEREES

Constitutional state trial referees provide an invaluable service to the judiciary by assisting greatly in the disposition of matters referred to them. The Judicial Department believes their services can be better utilized if, with the consent of both the prosecutor and the defendant, they are able to preside over the trial of criminal matters. The availability of these state trial referees, who are designated annually by the Chief Justice, would contribute to the disposition of criminal cases.

12. LAW LIBRARIES

State funding for law libraries is presently based on a three-tiered system in which appropriations are based on the size of the library and the judicial district, and the volume of business done by the library. In conjunction with the State Library Board, the Judicial Department supports legislation, in accordance with the tier structure, to fund law libraries in Milford and New Britain, and to increase the funding for the law libraries in the judicial district courthouses located in Hartford and Willimantic.

13. NEW LONDON JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Present law requires that writs returnable to the New London Judicial District at New London

must be filed with the clerk for the New London Judicial District at Norwich. The Judicial Department proposes that legislation be enacted to provide that writs so returnable may be filed in a new judicial district clerk's office in New London, effective upon the completion date for the new courthouse addition presently under construction in New London.

14. CODE OF EVIDENCE

Most of the law regarding the introduction of evidence in judicial proceedings is based upon the common law as it has developed through caselaw. Disputes about evidentiary rules contribute to time consuming arguments both at the trial court level and on appeals. The Judicial Department believes it would be a great benefit to judges and practitioners if the General Assembly, after a thorough study of the principles of evidence, enacted a code of evidence. This would be similar to the federal rules of evidence adopted for the federal court system.

15. CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

Legislative action will be necessary during the 1985 session of the General Assembly in order better to implement and, in some instances, to comply with the recently enacted federal Child Support Enforcement Act.

APPENDIX A

JUDICIAL DIRECTORY

JUDICIAL DIRECTORY

SUPREME COURT

Ellen A. Peters
Chief Justice

Arthur H. Healey
Leo Parskey

Joseph F. Dannehy

David M. Shea
Anthony E. Grillo

APPELLATE COURT

Antoinette L. Dupont
Chief Presiding Judge

T. Clark Hull
David M. Borden

Daniel F. Spallone
John J. Daly

SUPERIOR COURT

Testo, Robert J.
Berdon, Robert I.
Santaniello, Angelo G.
Hadden, William L., Jr.
Dean, Harold H.
Aaronson, Lester H.
Callahan, Robert J.
Bieluch, William C.
Aspell, Mary Fitzgerald
Quinn, Francis R.
Reynolds, John N.
Mancini, Philip E., Jr.
Driscoll, Margaret C.
Dorsey, Donald T.
Chernauskas, Joseph J.
Rottman, Alvin G.
Brenneman, Frederica S.
Conway, Michael P.
Glass, Robert D.
Corrigan, Thomas H.
Ottaviano, John, Jr.
Moraghan, Howard J.
Jacobson, Burton J.
Kulawiz, JoAnne K.
Kinney, Frank J., Jr.

Stodolink, Edward F.
Fishman, Milton A.
McKeever, Martin L.
Dorsey, Leonard W.
Edelberg, Harry W.
Kline, M. Morgan
Ford, G. Sarsfield
Covello, Alfred V.
Celotto, Donald W.
Schaller, Barry R.
Higgins, James M.
Pickett, Walter M., Jr.
Novack, Stanley
Hammer, Harry
Falsey, Paul J.
Satter, Robert
Allen, Frances
Cioffi, Nicholas A.
Curran, Hugh C.
Brennan, John D.
Landau, Sidney S.
Hennessy, Francis X.
Ment, Aaron
Kelly, Eugene T.
Kremski, Julius J.

McGrath, William J.
Ramsey, William Beale
Spada, Arthur L.
Buzaid, Norman A.
Healey, James T.
Melville, L. Scott
Hale, Robert J.
Cretella, Albert W., Jr.
Nigro, Martin L.
O'Connell, Edward Y.
Hennessey, Mary R.
Hendel, Seymour L.
Maiocco, John P., Jr.
Foti, Paul M.
O'Neill, Norris L.
Freedman, Samuel S.
Sullivan, William J.
Murray, William P.
Geen, Patricia A.
Barall, Herbert
Fracasse, Ronald J.
Mulcahy, John F., Jr.
Doyle, Edward R.
Purtill, Joseph J.
Tamborra, Sabino P.

Wagner, Jerry
Stoughton, George D.
Norcott, Flemming, Jr.
Smith, Allen W.
Zoarski, Howard
Shaughnessy, William M., Jr.
Drutman, Sherman
Flanagan, John C.
Noren, Richard C.
Ryan, John J. P.
Gerety, Thomas C.
Ripley, George W.
Budney, Walter R.
Coppeto, Barbara A.
Lavery, William
Barry, David M.
Klaczak, Lawrence C.

DeMayo, Anthony V.
Maloney, John P.
Vasington, Paul M.
Gray, Leander C.
Freedman, Frederick A.
Spear, E. Eugene
Harrigan, Dennis F.
Aronson, Arnold W.
O'Connor, James D.
Susco, Wendy W.
Hurley, D. Michael
Emmett, Kathryn
Gaffney, Bernard D.
Byrne, John M.
Lewis, William B.
Goldstein, Samuel S.
Meadow, Frank S.

Reilly, Robert E.
Barnett, Jerrold H.
Mack, Michael A.
Walsh, John F.
Gill, Charles D.
Sullivan, Thomas J.
Bingham, James F.
Jackaway, Harry N.
Licari, Joseph A., Jr.
Clark, Joseph B.
West, Thomas G.
McDonald, Francis M., Jr.
Ronan, John J.
Burns, Robert P.
Miano, Thomas P.
O'Connell, Richard T.

SENIOR JUDGES

Armentano, Anthony J.
Eielson, Rodney S.
Levine, Norton M.

Goldberg, Joseph H.

O'Brien, Francis J.
Levister, Robert L.
Morelli, Joseph F.

STATE REFEREES*

SUPERIOR COURT

Baldwin, Raymond E.	Levine, Irving
Murphy, James E.	Driscoll, Paul J.
Alcorn, Howard W.	Sicilian, Michael J.
Thim, John R.	Wall, Robert A.
Shapiro, Louis	Jacobs, David H.
MacDonald, Herbert S.	Armentano, Nicholas F.
House, Charles S.	Saden, George A.
Loiselle, Alva P.	Hamill, Edward C.
Cotter, John P.	Zarrilli, Kenneth J.
Bogdanski, Joseph W.	Sidor, Walter J.
Longo, Joseph S.	Rubinow, Jay E.
Parmelee, Vine R.	Adorno, Joseph A.
Pastore, Philip R.	Wright, Douglass B.
Doherty, James P.	Herman, Milton J.
Devlin, Raymond J.	Alexander, John M.
Googel, Samuel S.	DeVita, Henry J.
Klau, Joseph E.	Missal, Harold M.
Tierney, William L., Jr.	Belinkie, Milton H.
Reicher, Max H.	Bernstein, Simon
Tunick, Archibald H.	Ewing, William S., Jr.
Mignone, A. Frederick	Lexton, Roman J.
Bracken, John J.	Henebry, James F.
Goldberg, Henry J.	O'Donnell, Thomas J.
Cramer, Eli L.	O'Sullivan, Thomas J.
Cohen, Simon S.	Sponzo, Maurice J.

Mulvey, Harold M.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Ciano, Michael A.	Membrino, John A.
-------------------	-------------------

JUVENILE COURT

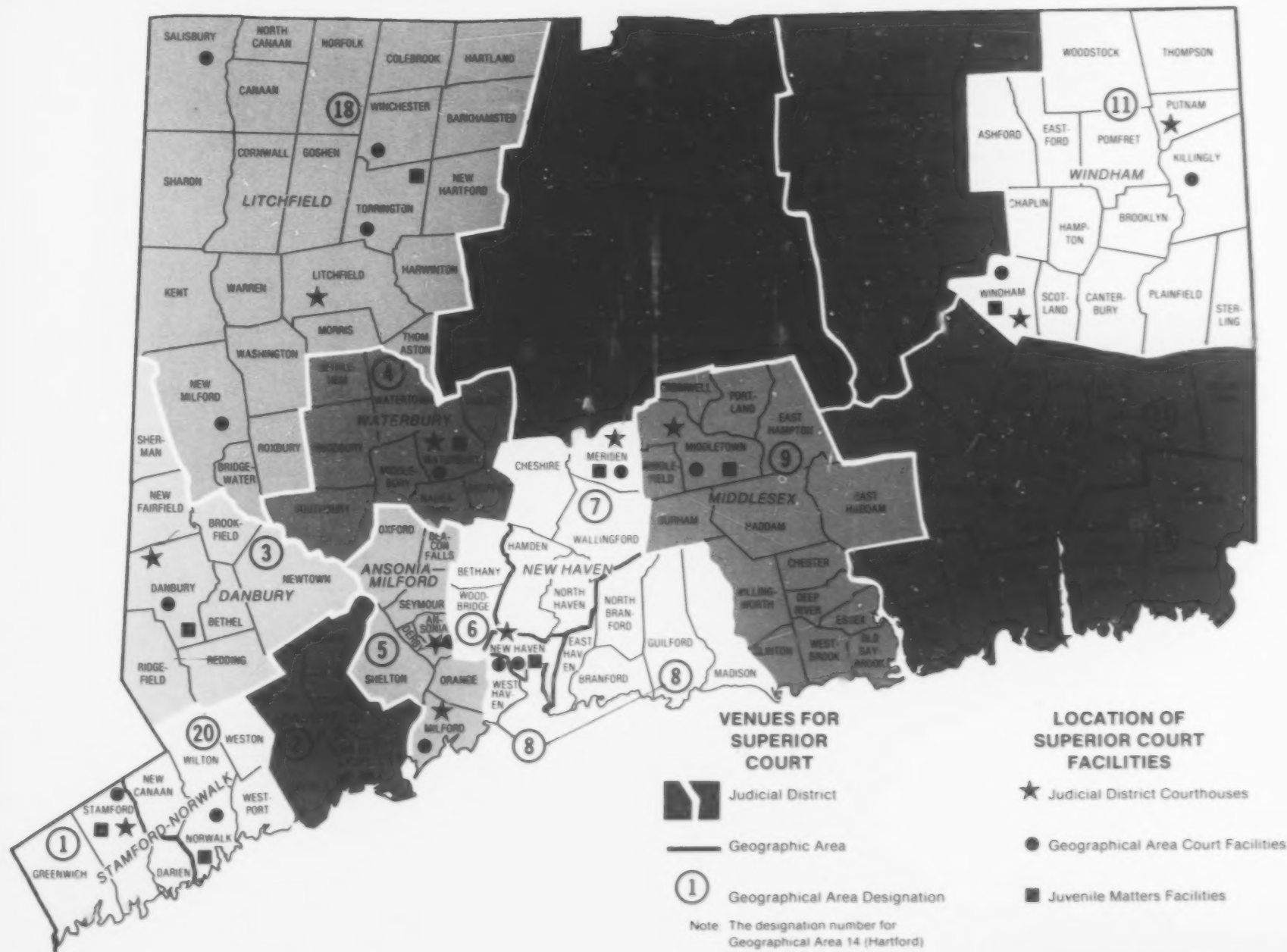
McLinden, John F.	Gill, Thomas D.
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CIRCUIT COURT

Sullivan, John J., Jr.	Toscano, Alfred A.
Wise, George	Dearington, Searls

Stapleton, Luke H.

* Annually, the Chief Justice designates Trial Referees from among the State Referees.



VENUES FOR SUPERIOR COURT

LOCATION OF SUPERIOR COURT FACILITIES



Judicial District



Geographic Area



Geographical Area Designation



Judicial District Courthouses



Geographical Area Court Facilities



Juvenile Matters Facilities

Note: The designation number for Geographical Area 14 (Hartford) not indicated on map because of space limitation.

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APPENDIX B

SUPERIOR COURT STATISTICS

SUPERIOR COURT - CRIMINAL (PARTS A, B, & C) STATISTICS
JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS
MOVEMENT OF CRIMINAL DOCKET
JULY 1, 1982 - JULY 1, 1983

LOCATION	NO. CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CASES ADDED DURING PERIOD	CASES DISPOSED OF DURING PERIOD			NO. CASES PENDING AT END	NET CHANGE DURING PERIOD
			WITHOUT TRIAL	WITH TRIAL	TOTAL DISPOSITION		
ANS.-MIL.	75	162	119	11	130	107	+32
DANBURY	139	314	272	8	280	173	+34
BRIDGEPORT	787	583	633	30	663	707	-80
HARTFORD	1,704	1,128	1,219	20	1,239	1,593	-111
NEW HAVEN	1,065	841	1,240	51	1,291	615	-450
LITCHFIELD	55	40	63	7	70	25	-30
MIDDLESEX	119	222	215	5	220	121	+2
NEW LONDON	124	389	348	9	357	156	+32
STAMFORD	190	428	392	13	405	213	+23
TOLLAND	80	61	112	3	115	26	-54
WINDHAM	17	67	68	1	69	15	-2
WATERBURY	414	528	586	21	607	335	-79
TOTAL	4,769	4,763	5,267	179	5,446	4,086	-683

SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL (PARTS A, B, & C) STATISTICS
JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS
STATUS OF PENDING CASES ON
JULY 1, 1983

LOCATION	TOTAL CASES PENDING	INACTIVE CASES	ACTIVE CASES	PROCEDURAL STAGE OF ACTIVE CASES			AGE OF ACTIVE CASES FOR CONFINED DEFENDANTS (IN. MOS.)		
				WAITING PLEA	WAITING TRIAL	WAITING SENTENCE	3 - 6	6 - 12	OVER 12
ANS.-MIL.	107	6	101	0	82	19	25	7	0
BRIDGEPORT	707	185	522	32	441	49	43	33	36
DANBURY	178	39	139	7	123	9	12	5	0
HARTFORD	1,593	507	1,086	88	899	99	82	125	53
LITCHFIELD	25	19	6	1	3	2	0	1	0
MIDDLESEX	121	7	114	15	93	6	7	3	0
NEW HAVEN	615	121	494	3	416	75	35	30	16
NEW LONDON	156	68	88	18	67	3	10	3	1
STAMFORD	213	62	151	17	126	8	14	8	0
TOLLAND	26	5	21	4	10	7	4	2	1
WATERBURY	335	87	248	10	194	44	23	5	3
WINDHAM	15	9	6	4	0	2	0	2	0
STATE	4,091	1,115	2,976	199	2,454	323	255	224	110

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SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL (PARTS A, B, & C) STATISTICS
JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS
STATUS OF ACTIVE PENDING CASES
JULY 1, 1983

LOCATION	ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON 7/1/82				ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON 1/1/83				ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON 7/1/83				CHANGE IN ACTIVE CASES (6-12) MOS. SINCE 7/1/82		CHANGE IN ACTIVE CASES (+12) MOS. SINCE 7/1/82		MEDIAN AGE OF ACTIVE CASES
	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
ANS.-MIL.	59	6	4	69	97	5	1	103	73	26	2	101	+20	—	-2	-50.0	4.2
BRIDGEPORT	210	183	181	574	214	141	232	587	211	119	192	522	-64	-34.9	+11	+6.1	8.5
DANBURY	80	17	5	102	125	22	3	150	67	65	7	139	+48	+282.3	+2	+40.0	6.2
HARTFORD	342	324	493	1,159	558	264	342	1,164	460	331	295	1,086	+7	+2.2	-198	-40.0	7.5
LITCHFIELD	21	13	0	34	23	11	1	35	4	2	0	6	-11	-84.6	0	0.0	1.5
MIDDLESEX	92	4	2	98	74	17	2	93	100	12	2	114	+8	—	0	0.0	2.3
NEW HAVEN	363	268	335	966	301	239	316	856	246	101	147	494	-167	-62.3	-188	-56.1	6.1
NEW LONDON	55	4	1	60	135	6	6	147	74	11	3	88	+7	—	+2	—	2.4
STAMFORD	160	16	0	176	125	11	0	136	109	41	1	151	+25	+156.3	+1	—	3.9
TOLLAND	38	29	4	71	14	13	0	27	18	2	1	21	-27	-93.1	-3	-75.0	2.3
WATERBURY	176	95	90	361	74	41	32	147	210	25	13	248	-70	-73.7	-77	-85.6	2.4
WINDHAM	7	0	0	7	11	0	0	11	4	2	0	6	+2	—	0	0	3.0
STATE	1,603	959	1,115	3,677	1,751	770	935	3,456	1,576	737	663	2,976	-222	-23.1	-452	-40.5	5.7

SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL (PARTS A, B, & C) STATISTICS
JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS
MOVEMENT OF CRIMINAL DOCKET
JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984

LOCATION	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CASES ADDED DURING PERIOD	CASES DISPOSED OF DURING PERIOD			NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT END	NET CHANGE DURING PERIOD
			WITHOUT TRIAL	WITH TRIAL	TOTAL DISPOSITION		
ANS.-MIL.	107	76	134	6	140	43	-64
BRIDGEPORT	597	689	731	39	770	616	-81
DANBURY	175	232	228	15	243	164	-11
HARTFORD	1,594	574	1,360	55	1,415	753	-841
LITCHFIELD	25	29	31	1	32	22	-3
MIDDLESEX	118	201	186	3	189	130	+12
NEW HAVEN	615	800	923	65	988	427	-188
NEW LONDON	155	291	304	8	312	134	-21
STAMFORD	213	349	368	17	385	177	-36
TOLLAND	28	68	60	1	61	35	+7
WATERBURY	335	536	606	6	612	259	-76
WINDHAM	14	34	32	0	32	16	+2
STATE	4,076	3,879	4,963	216	5,179	2,776	-1,300

SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL (PARTS A, B, & C) STATISTICS
JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS
STATUS OF PENDING CASES ON
JULY 1, 1984

LOCATION	TOTAL CASES PENDING	INACTIVE CASES	ACTIVE CASES	PROCEDURAL STAGE OF ACTIVE CASES			AGE OF ACTIVE CASES FOR CONFINED DEFS. (IN MOS.)	
				WAITING PLEA	WAITING TRIAL	WAITING SENTENCE	6-12	OVER 12
ANS.-MIL.	43	5	38	0	36	2	2	1
BRIDGEPORT	616	198	418	51	322	45	31	28
DANBURY	164	42	122	19	98	5	3	0
HARTFORD	753	446	307	19	242	46	16	18
LITCHFIELD	22	15	7	1	3	3	0	1
MIDDLESEX	130	13	117	5	107	5	12	0
NEW HAVEN	427	107	320	15	232	73	21	10
NEW LONDON	134	59	75	19	50	6	8	1
STAMFORD	177	40	137	12	91	34	12	1
TOLLAND	35	3	32	2	30	0	1	0
WATERBURY	259	70	189	12	112	65	18	12
WINDHAM	16	8	8	4	4	0	0	0
STATE	2,776	1,006	1,770	159	1,327	284	124	72

SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL (PARTS A, B, & C) STATISTICS
JUDICIAL DISTRICT LOCATIONS
STATUS OF ACTIVE PENDING CASES
JULY 1, 1984

LOCATION	ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON 7/1/83				ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON 1/1/84				ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON 7/1/84				CHANGE IN ACTIVE CASES (6-12) MOS. SINCE 7/1/83		CHANGE IN ACTIVE CASES (+12) MOS. SINCE 7/1/83		MEDIAN AGE OF ACTIVE CASES
	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
ANS.-MIL.	73	26	2	101	40	10	21	71	25	7	6	38	-19	-73.1	+4	-	4.6
BRIDGEPORT	211	119	192	522	240	96	151	487	224	88	106	418	-31	-26.1	-86	-44.8	5.6
DANBURY	67	65	7	139	46	20	11	77	89	28	5	122	-37	-56.9	-2	-28.5	4.1
HARTFORD	460	331	295	1,086	229	237	119	585	178	57	72	307	-274	-82.7	-223	-75.6	5.2
LITCHFIELD	4	2	0	6	14	2	0	16	4	0	3	7	-2	-100.0	+3	-	6.0
MIDDLESEX	100	12	2	114	95	8	2	105	84	32	1	117	+20	+167.0	-1	-	4.2
NEW HAVEN	246	101	147	494	216	67	88	371	252	35	33	320	-66	-65.4	-114	-77.6	3.8
NEW LONDON	74	11	3	88	44	13	2	59	65	9	1	75	-2	-18.2	-2	-66.7	3.5
STAMFORD	109	41	1	151	89	12	0	101	123	12	2	137	-29	-70.7	+1	-	3.9
TOLLAND	18	2	1	21	14	2	0	16	30	2	0	32	0	0.0	-1	-100.0	3.2
WATERBURY	210	25	13	248	143	57	11	211	106	49	34	189	+24	+96.0	+21	+161.5	5.3
WINDHAM	4	2	0	6	8	0	0	8	7	1	0	8	-1	-50.0	0	0.0	3.4
STATE	1,576	737	663	2,976	1,178	524	405	2,107	1,187	320	263	1,770	-417	-56.6	-400	-60.3	4.5

TABLE: CRIMINAL (B & C FELONIES) CASES
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS
JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983

<u>Location</u>	<u>Pending, Start of Period</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Transferred</u>	<u>Pending, End of Period</u>	<u>Cases Over Time Standards*</u>
Bridgeport	54	332	230	34	122	7
Waterbury	12	136	115	4	29	0
Ansonia	51	147	150	22	26	0
New Haven	85	510	177	57	361	106
Meriden	20	118	89	12	37	0
West Haven	14	56	54	3	13	0
New London	15	84	34	27	38	4
Manchester	96	562	397	26	235	35
Windsor	107	282	190	37	162	24
New Britain	97	634	539	0	192	4
West Hartford	22	115	78	16	43	0
Bristol	49	227	162	39	75	4
Rockville	2	144	78	37	31	0
Norwich	6	28	24	1	9	0
Total	630	3,375	2,317	315	1,373	184

*6 Months

SUPERIOR COURT - CRIMINAL (PART D STATISTICS)
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS
JULY 1, 1982 - JULY 1, 1983

LOCATION	CASES PENDING ON 7/1/82				ADDED DURING PERIOD	TRANSFERS TO PART A	DISPOSED DURING PERIOD	CASES PENDING ON 7/1/83				(NO. OF TRIALS)	
	ACTIVE	DIVER- SIONARY STAGE	RE- ARREST PENDING	TOTAL				ACTIVE	DIVER- SIONARY STAGE	PENDING RE- ARRESTS	TOTAL	JURY	COURT
STAMFORD	340	217	745	1,302	6,151	267	5,589	397	408	792	1,597	14	65
BRIDGEPORT	1,400	919	1,715	4,034	10,264	501	11,042	993	849	913	2,755	10	33
DANBURY	180	163	259	602	2,872	349	2,253	312	175	385	872	2	5
WATERBURY	501	478	406	1,385	8,204	526	7,150	426	810	677	1,913	15	24
ANSONIA/MIL.	536	626	348	1,510	5,806	159	5,592	512	686	367	1,565	9	27
NEW HAVEN	1,110	482	1,529	3,121	12,732	644	11,455	1,773	283	1,698	3,754	12	6
MERIDEN	626	554	291	1,471	5,484	105	5,410	443	530	467	1,440	6	5
WEST HAVEN	217	238	171	626	4,659	75	4,522	276	215	197	688	3	8
MIDDLETOWN	469	382	372	1,223	5,234	222	4,189	530	1,042	474	2,046	3	15
NEW LONDON	372	193	124	689	6,798	293	6,028	547	302	317	1,166	19	50
DANIELSON	210	180	62	452	2,563	66	2,305	272	265	107	644	6	10
MANCHESTER	621	417	347	1,385	4,421	56	4,131	592	485	542	1,619	17	95
WINDSOR	453	403	400	1,256	3,487	67	3,252	452	374	598	1,424	6	15
HARTFORD	1,181	935	2,317	4,433	13,266	667	12,447	965	987	2,633	4,585	13	2
NEW BRITAIN	433	640	584	1,657	5,712	69	5,089	309	1,152	750	2,211	20	15
W. HARTFORD	179	178	343	700	3,234	156	2,911	233	192	442	867	23	22
BRISTOL	271	261	280	812	2,612	68	2,485	309	299	263	871	9	14
WINSTED	265	195	157	617	2,448	47	2,438	238	228	114	580	9	2
ROCKVILLE	164	289	73	526	2,477	43	2,439	182	277	62	521	4	40
NORWALK	758	402	1,153	2,313	5,034	175	5,779	130	307	956	1,393	17	39
NORWICH	194	173	118	485	3,175	151	2,899	218	236	156	610	5	25
TOTAL	10,480	8,325	11,794	30,599	116,633	4,706	109,405	10,109	10,102	12,910	33,121	222	517

SUPERIOR COURT - MOTOR VEHICLE CASES
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS
JULY 1, 1982 - JULY 1, 1983

JULY 1, 1982						JULY 1, 1983		
LOCATION	INFRACTIONS AWAITING PAYMENT	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES	TOTAL PENDING	CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED	INFRACTIONS AWAITING PAYMENT	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES	TOTAL PENDING
STAMFORD	907	354	1,261	23,867	24,057	719	352	1,071
BRIDGEPORT	1,219	816	2,035	31,471	30,914	1,538	1,054	2,592
DANBURY	671	540	1,211	17,061	16,305	1,302	665	1,967
WATERBURY	739	437	1,176	16,868	16,388	1,104	552	1,656
ANSONIA/MILFORD	784	583	1,367	18,422	18,645	725	419	1,144
NEW HAVEN	329	204	533	12,474	11,954	527	526	1,053
MERIDEN	469	421	890	15,834	15,404	591	729	1,320
WEST HAVEN	537	305	842	10,480	10,226	521	575	1,096
MIDDLETOWN	452	312	764	15,473	15,323	445	469	914
NEW LONDON	1,061	1,021	2,082	29,207	28,137	1,292	1,860	3,152
DANIELSON	238	281	519	7,842	7,764	356	241	597
MANCHESTER	625	836	1,461	18,409	18,180	605	1,085	1,690
WINDSOR	392	547	939	15,808	15,146	634	967	1,601
HARTFORD	2,226	612	2,838	27,248	26,180	2,973	933	3,906
NEW BRITAIN	497	322	819	14,179	14,271	437	290	727
WEST HARTFORD	670	263	933	14,614	14,284	567	696	1,263
BRISTOL	220	295	515	8,324	8,049	227	563	790
WINSTED	286	242	528	2,452	2,331	446	203	649
ROCKVILLE	804	402	1,206	21,942	21,701	988	459	1,447
NORWALK	1,662	655	2,317	23,224	23,924	1,048	569	1,617
NORWICH	232	379	611	10,274	9,849	330	706	1,036
TOTAL	15,020	9,827	24,847	355,473	349,032	17,375	13,913	31,288

SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL (PART D) STATISTICS (INCL. MOTOR VEHICLE)
STATUS OF ACTIVE PENDING CASES
JULY 1, 1983

	CRIMINAL (PART D) CASES											MOTOR VEHICLE CASES		
	ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 7/1/82			ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 1/1/83			ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 7/1/83			OVER TIME STANDARD SINCE 7/1/82		CASES ON 7/1/82	CASES ON 1/1/83	CASES ON 7/1/83
LOCATIONS	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	% OVER TIME STAND.	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	% OVER TIME STAND.	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	% OVER TIME STAND.	NUMBER	PERCENT	TOTAL PENDING	TOTAL PENDING	TOTAL PENDING
STAMFORD	82	340	24.1	108	418	25.8	158	397	40.0	+76	+92.7	354	470	352
BRIDGEPORT	665	1,400	47.5	483	1,061	45.5	357	993	36.0	-308	-46.3	816	992	1,054
DANBURY	77	180	42.8	116	235	49.3	143	312	45.8	+66	+85.7	540	384	665
WATERBURY	142	501	28.3	156	579	26.9	92	426	21.6	-50	-35.2	437	588	552
ANSONIA/MILFORD	141	536	26.3	158	618	25.6	112	512	21.8	-29	-20.6	583	534	419
NEW HAVEN	420	1,110	37.8	442	1,285	34.4	778	1,773	43.9	+358	+85.2	204	353	526
MERIDEN	217	626	34.7	92	454	20.3	114	443	25.7	-103	-47.5	421	572	729
WEST HAVEN	15	217	6.9	22	260	8.5	45	276	16.3	+30	+200.0	305	423	575
MIDDLETOWN	170	469	36.2	285	632	45.1	209	530	39.4	+39	+21.7	312	660	469
NEW LONDON	86	372	23.1	106	447	23.7	137	547	25.0	+51	+59.3	1,021	1,607	1,860
DANIELSON	58	210	27.6	37	189	19.6	51	272	18.8	-7	-12.1	281	148	241
MANCHESTER	179	621	28.8	218	655	33.3	145	592	24.5	-34	-19.0	836	808	1,085
WINDSOR	265	453	58.5	217	554	39.2	202	452	44.7	-63	-23.8	547	814	967
HARTFORD	462	1,181	39.1	221	1,030	21.4	110	965	11.4	-352	-76.2	612	859	933
NEW BRITAIN	45	433	10.4	50	464	10.7	25	309	8.1	-20	-44.4	322	415	290
WEST HARTFORD	0	179	0.0	0	193	0.0	10	233	4.3	+10	—	263	643	696
BRISTOL	39	271	14.4	46	268	17.2	45	309	14.6	+6	+15.4	295	402	563
WINSTED	52	265	19.6	55	231	23.8	48	238	20.2	-4	-7.7	242	199	203
ROCKVILLE	11	164	6.7	7	171	4.1	31	182	17.0	+20	+181.8	402	357	459
NORWALK	366	758	48.2	265	552	48.0	18	130	13.8	-348	-95.1	655	1,177	569
NORWICH	21	194	10.8	19	176	10.8	37	218	17.0	+16	+76.2	379	544	706
TOTAL	3,513	10,480	33.5	3,103	10,472	29.6	2,867	10,109	28.3	-646	-18.4	9,827	12,949	13,913

Superior Court
Geographical Area Locations
Part B and C Cases Pending
July 1, 1983 - July 1, 1984

Pending On 7/1/83							Pending On 7/1/84			
Location	Active Cases	Diversionary Cases	Total Pending	Cases Added	Cases Disposed	Cases Transferred	Active Cases	Diversionary Cases	Total Pending	Active Cases Older Than 6 months
Bridgeport	82	40	122	257	185	56	79	59	138	4
Waterbury	16	13	29	188	154	18	16	29	45	1
Ansonia	16	10	26	121	120	11	13	3	16	2
New Haven	361	98	459	341	278	92	206	224	430	57
Meriden	23	14	37	113	111	1	16	22	38	3
West Haven	7	6	13	48	50	3	5	3	8	1
New London	31	7	38	98	55	28	42	11	53	3
Manchester	140	95	235	442	444	7	89	137	226	17
Windsor	111	51	162	185	200	13	99	35	134	28
New Britain	74	118	192	679	625	0	103	143	246	1
West Hartford	13	30	43	144	123	14	12	38	50	1
Bristol	61	14	75	295	285	4	57	24	81	3
Rockville	14	28	42	123	109	31	9	16	25	0
Norwich	4	5	9	15	20	0	2	2	4	0
Total	953	529	1,482	3,049	2,759	278	748	746	1,494	121

SUPERIOR COURT - CRIMINAL (PART D STATISTICS)
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS
JULY 1, 1983 - JULY 1, 1984

LOCATION	CASES PENDING ON 7/1/83				ADDED DURING PERIOD	TRANSFERS TO PART A	DISPOSED DURING PERIOD	CASES PENDING ON 7/1/84				(NO. OF TRIALS)	
	ACTIVE	DIVER- SIONARY STAGE	RE- ARREST PENDING	TOTAL				ACTIVE	DIVER- SIONARY STAGE	PENDING RE- ARRESTS	TOTAL	JURY	COURT
STAMFORD	397	408	792	1,597	6,214	202	5,849	378	368	1,014	1,760	17	0
BRIDGEPORT	993	849	913	2,755	10,593	503	9,766	889	743	1,447	3,079	19	29
DANBURY	312	175	385	872	2,753	232	2,548	252	91	502	845	7	8
WATERBURY	426	810	677	1,913	8,411	519	7,830	359	691	925	1,975	17	12
ANSONIA/MIL.	512	686	367	1,565	5,306	80	5,523	437	452	379	1,268	11	20
NEW HAVEN	1,773	283	1,698	3,754	11,962	450	12,437	1,282	552	995	2,829	14	5
MERIDEN	443	530	467	1,440	5,806	87	5,636	464	553	506	1,523	9	15
WEST HAVEN	276	215	197	688	4,910	61	4,603	354	314	266	934	5	38
MIDDLETOWN	530	1,042	474	2,046	4,693	201	4,181	513	1,224	620	2,357	6	13
NEW LONDON	547	302	317	1,166	7,338	112	7,111	577	505	199	1,281	8	31
DANIELSON	272	265	107	644	2,701	33	2,690	220	274	128	622	9	11
MANCHESTER	592	485	542	1,619	4,500	11	4,702	341	540	525	1,406	30	67
WINDSOR	452	374	598	1,424	3,453	8	3,507	475	377	510	1,362	16	18
HARTFORD	965	987	2,633	4,585	13,019	329	12,672	1,036	1,116	2,451	4,603	12	2
NEW BRITAIN	309	1,152	750	2,211	5,137	29	5,943	274	249	853	1,376	9	24
W. HARTFORD	233	192	442	867	2,971	85	2,722	228	219	584	1,031	12	35
BRISTOL	309	299	263	871	2,588	7	2,446	378	250	378	1,006	5	9
WINSTED	238	228	114	580	2,293	25	2,094	218	384	152	754	7	4
ROCKVILLE	182	277	62	521	2,528	66	2,518	170	223	72	465	7	33
NORWALK	130	307	956	1,393	4,888	167	4,037	456	360	1,261	2,077	8	43
NORWICH	218	236	156	610	3,034	164	2,848	220	227	185	632	3	42
TOTAL	10,109	10,102	12,919	33,121	115,098	3,371	111,663	9,521	9,712	13,952	33,185	231	459

SUPERIOR COURT - MOTOR VEHICLE CASES
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS
July 1, 1983 - July 1, 1984

JULY 1, 1983						JULY 1, 1984		
LOCATION	INFRACTIONS AWAITING PAYMENT	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES	TOTAL PENDING	CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED	INFRACTIONS AWAITING PAYMENT	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES	TOTAL PENDING
STAMFORD	719	352	1,071	49,592	48,499	1,359	805	2,164
BRIDGEPORT	1,538	1,054	2,592	29,110	28,698	1,607	1,397	3,004
DANBURY	1,302	665	1,967	18,132	17,505	1,880	714	2,594
WATERBURY	1,104	552	1,656	22,781	20,985	2,224	1,228	3,452
ANSONIA/MILFORD	725	419	1,144	17,888	17,360	731	941	1,672
NEW HAVEN	527	526	1,053	13,270	13,049	653	621	1,274
MERIDEN	591	729	1,320	19,476	17,959	893	1,944	2,837
WEST HAVEN	521	575	1,096	13,084	12,843	597	740	1,337
MIDDLETOWN	445	469	914	20,711	19,582	595	1,448	2,043
NEW LONDON	1,292	1,860	3,152	31,074	31,578	877	1,771	2,648
DANIELSON	356	241	597	8,931	8,888	429	211	640
MANCHESTER	605	1,085	1,690	17,412	17,617	500	985	1,485
WINDSOR	634	967	1,601	16,235	16,036	484	1,316	1,800
HARTFORD	2,973	933	3,906	26,457	25,851	2,048	2,464	4,512
NEW BRITAIN	437	290	727	15,163	14,380	533	977	1,510
WEST HARTFORD	567	696	1,263	17,286	16,725	546	1,278	1,824
BRISTOL	227	563	790	9,952	9,876	278	588	866
WINSTED	446	203	649	2,777	2,189	562	675	1,237
ROCKVILLE	988	459	1,447	25,146	25,395	732	466	1,198
NORWALK	1,048	569	1,617	18,042	18,012	1,170	477	1,647
NORWICH	330	706	1,036	9,320	9,111	322	923	1,245
TOTAL	17,375	13,913	31,288	401,839	392,138	19,020	21,969	40,989

SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL (PART D) STATISTICS (INCL. MOTOR VEHICLE)
STATUS OF ACTIVE PENDING CASES
JULY 1, 1984

LOCATIONS	CRIMINAL (PART D) CASES											MOTOR VEHICLE CASES		
	ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 7/1/83			ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 1/1/84			ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 7/1/84			OVER TIME STANDARD SINCE 7/1/83		CASES ON 7/1/83	CASES ON 1/1/84	CASES ON 7/1/84
	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	% OVER TIME STAND.	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	% OVER TIME STAND.	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	% OVER TIME STAND.	NUMBER	PERCENT	TOTAL PENDING	TOTAL PENDING	TOTAL PENDING
STAMFORD	158	397	40.0	87	321	27.1	43	378	11.4	-115	-72.8	352	871	805
BRIDGEPORT	357	993	36.0	377	1,014	37.2	299	889	33.6	-58	-16.2	1,054	1,250	1,397
DANBURY	143	312	45.8	117	271	43.2	108	252	42.8	-35	-24.5	665	831	714
WATERBURY	92	426	21.6	186	568	32.7	89	359	24.8	-3	-3.3	552	884	1,228
ANSONIA/MILFORD	112	512	21.8	157	586	26.8	107	437	24.5	-5	-4.5	419	447	941
NEW HAVEN	778	1,773	43.9	441	1,097	40.2	497	1,282	38.8	-281	-36.1	526	540	621
MERIDEN	114	443	25.7	150	543	27.6	116	464	25.0	+2	+1.8	729	878	1,944
WEST HAVEN	45	276	16.3	101	407	24.8	65	354	18.4	+20	+44.4	575	874	740
MIDDLETOWN	209	530	39.4	163	471	34.6	179	513	34.9	-30	-14.4	469	710	1,448
NEW LONDON	137	547	25.0	150	511	29.3	177	577	30.7	+40	+29.2	1,860	1,810	1,771
DANIELSON	51	272	18.8	39	144	27.1	67	220	30.5	+16	+31.4	241	179	211
MANCHESTER	145	592	24.5	284	639	44.4	94	341	27.6	-51	-35.2	1,085	1,411	985
WINDSOR	202	452	44.7	164	436	37.6	256	475	53.9	+54	+26.7	967	1,038	1,316
HARTFORD	110	965	11.4	295	1,009	29.2	277	1,036	26.7	+167	+151.8	933	1,318	2,464
NEW BRITAIN	25	309	8.1	83	456	18.2	36	274	13.1	+11	+44.0	290	389	977
WEST HARTFORD	10	233	4.3	3	221	1.4	20	228	8.8	+10	+100.0	696	740	1,278
BRISTOL	45	309	14.6	87	359	24.2	77	378	20.4	+32	+71.1	563	675	588
WINSTED	48	238	20.2	31	195	15.9	31	218	14.2	-17	-35.4	203	250	675
ROCKVILLE	31	182	17.0	24	235	10.2	34	170	20.0	+3	+9.7	459	524	466
NORWALK	18	130	13.8	98	336	29.2	127	456	27.9	+109	—	569	537	477
NORWICH	37	218	17.0	44	229	19.2	54	220	24.5	+17	+45.9	706	774	923
TOTAL	2,867	10,109	28.3	3,081	10,048	30.7	2,753	9,521	28.9	-114	-4.0	13,913	16,930	21,969

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL CASES - ON DOCKET
JULY 1, 1982 - JULY 1, 1983

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PENDING July 1, 1982</u>	<u>ENTERED DURING YEAR</u>	<u>DISPOSED DURING YEAR</u>			<u>PENDING July 1, 1983</u>
			<u>BY TRIAL</u>	<u>OTHER DISPOSITION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	1,881	1,825	73	1,696	1,769	1,937
BRISTOL	16	26	0	7	7	35
DANBURY	2,291	1,652	58	1,535	1,593	2,350
FAIRFIELD	8,821	6,037	223	6,160	6,383	8,475
HARTFORD	13,671	8,154	175	9,041	9,216	12,609
LITCHFIELD	1,206	1,263	97	1,269	1,366	1,103
MERIDEN	452	247	34	338	372	327
MIDDLESEX	1,835	1,511	63	1,419	1,482	1,864
NEW BRITAIN	2,429	2,441	70	2,208	2,278	2,592
NEW HAVEN	12,878	8,901	333	8,520	8,853	12,926
NEW LONDON	2,784	2,620	144	2,693	2,837	2,567
STAMFORD	6,825	4,594	69	4,357	4,426	6,993
TOLLAND	1,169	1,133	65	1,055	1,120	1,182
WATERBURY	3,946	2,586	192	2,780	2,972	3,560
WINDHAM	626	742	23	759	782	586
TOTALS	60,830	43,732	1,619	43,837	45,456	59,106

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL CASES - JURY TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1982 - JULY 1, 1983

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1982	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1983
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	309	341	26	213	239	411
BRISTOL	1	11	0	1	1	11
DANBURY	357	213	15	101	116	454
FAIRFIELD	2,551	1,055	56	862	918	2,688
HARTFORD	3,751	1,158	44	1,127	1,171	3,738
LITCHFIELD	146	188	24	182	206	128
MERIDEN	42	14	4	22	26	30
MIDDLESEX	277	265	12	189	201	341
NEW BRITAIN	429	390	27	356	383	436
NEW HAVEN	4,627	1,503	65	1,190	1,255	4,875
NEW LONDON	528	346	28	385	413	461
STAMFORD	1,666	492	13	493	506	1,652
TOLLAND	198	187	26	158	184	201
WATERBURY	770	387	25	258	283	874
WINDHAM	33	78	3	78	81	30
TOTALS	15,685	6,628	368	5,615	5,983	16,330

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL CASES - COURT TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1982 - JULY 1, 1983

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PENDING July 1, 1982</u>	<u>ENTERED DURING YEAR</u>	<u>DISPOSED DURING YEAR</u>			<u>PENDING July 1, 1983</u>
			<u>BY TRIAL</u>	<u>OTHER DISPOSITION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	240	294	32	244	276	258
BRISTOL	1	2	0	0	0	3
DANBURY	477	248	24	175	199	526
FAIRFIELD	1,420	871	145	909	1,054	1,237
HARTFORD	3,007	1,271	121	1,521	1,642	2,636
LITCHFIELD	140	199	61	172	233	106
MERIDEN	137	60	30	79	109	88
MIDDLESEX	406	238	25	197	222	422
NEW BRITAIN	462	321	51	233	284	499
NEW HAVEN	1,951	1,189	173	803	976	2,164
NEW LONDON	345	429	82	465	547	227
STAMFORD	1,598	563	46	613	659	1,502
TOLLAND	192	138	25	163	188	142
WATERBURY	790	386	111	401	512	664
WINDHAM	10	81	17	65	82	9
TOTALS	11,176	6,290	943	6,040	6,983	10,483

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL CASES - ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
JULY 1, 1982 - JULY 1, 1983

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1982	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1983
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	25	50	15	24	39	36
BRISTOL	0	1	1	0	1	0
DANBURY	36	15	19	9	28	23
FAIRFIELD	240	68	22	76	98	210
HARTFORD	157	122	10	118	128	151
LITCHFIELD	16	23	12	14	26	13
MERIDEN	2	1	0	0	0	3
MIDDLESEX	67	23	26	40	66	24
NEW BRITAIN	19	27	10	15	25	21
NEW HAVEN	85	275	95	132	227	133
NEW LONDON	48	63	34	32	66	45
STAMFORD	237	166	10	63	73	330
TOLLAND	26	36	14	21	35	27
WATERBURY	315	97	56	156	212	200
WINDHAM	0	7	3	4	7	0
TOTALS	1,273	974	327	704	1,031	1,216

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL CASES - ON DOCKET
JULY 1, 1983 - JULY 1, 1984

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1983	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1984
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	2,009	1,635	95	1,693	1,788	1,856
BRISTOL	35	11	0	7	7	39
DANBURY	2,382	1,435	67	1,584	1,651	2,166
FAIRFIELD	8,644	5,612	196	6,280	6,476	7,780
HARTFORD	11,903	7,427	125	8,463	8,588	10,742
LITCHFIELD	1,344	1,170	113	1,354	1,467	1,047
MERIDEN	331	367	8	284	292	406
MIDDLESEX	1,892	1,420	50	1,535	1,585	1,727
NEW BRITAIN	2,623	2,317	102	2,503	2,605	2,335
NEW HAVEN	12,936	7,757	464	8,598	9,062	11,631
NEW LONDON	2,806	2,439	145	2,719	2,864	2,381
STAMFORD	6,960	3,803	96	4,557	4,653	6,110
TOLLAND	1,448	987	90	1,104	1,194	1,241
WATERBURY	3,583	2,430	163	2,590	2,753	3,260
WINDHAM	757	757	49	754	803	711
TOTALS	59,653	39,567	1,763	44,025	45,788	53,432

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL CASES - JURY TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1983 - JULY 1, 1984

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PENDING JULY 1, 1983</u>	<u>ENTERED DURING YEAR</u>	<u>DISPOSED DURING YEAR</u>			<u>PENDING JULY 1, 1984</u>
			<u>BY TRIAL</u>	<u>OTHER DISPOSITION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	387	313	27	211	238	462
BRISTOL	11	7	0	2	2	16
DANBURY	456	196	3	128	131	521
FAIRFIELD	2,662	1,022	68	1,096	1,164	2,520
HARTFORD	3,748	1,188	38	1,347	1,385	3,551
LITCHFIELD	129	181	31	181	212	98
MERIDEN	29	33	2	20	22	40
MIDDLESEX	345	301	11	243	254	392
NEW BRITAIN	453	472	15	437	452	473
NEW HAVEN	4,887	1,642	100	1,493	1,593	4,936
NEW LONDON	456	448	28	475	503	401
STAMFORD	1,698	468	14	483	497	1,669
TOLLAND	210	191	18	168	186	215
WATERBURY	889	430	18	318	336	983
WINDHAM	28	121	8	53	61	88
TOTALS	16,388	7,013	381	6,655	7,036	16,365

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL CASES - COURT TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1983 - JULY 1, 1984

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1983	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1984
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	213	279	42	221	263	229
BRISTOL	3	2	0	0	0	5
DANBURY	505	215	44	264	308	412
FAIRFIELD	1,218	799	85	828	913	1,104
HARTFORD	2,058	901	78	1,353	1,431	1,528
LITCHFIELD	247	245	64	279	343	149
MERIDEN	87	56	5	32	37	106
MIDDLESEX	419	227	28	288	316	330
NEW BRITAIN	468	343	76	476	552	259
NEW HAVEN	1,952	985	224	1,183	1,407	1,530
NEW LONDON	352	430	74	456	530	252
STAMFORD	1,418	545	43	764	807	1,156
TOLLAND	294	192	51	184	235	251
WATERBURY	631	372	98	491	589	414
WINDHAM	134	122	41	116	157	99
TOTALS	9,999	5,713	953	6,935	7,888	7,824

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL CASES - ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
JULY 1, 1983 - JULY 1, 1984

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1983	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1984
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	33	75	26	17	43	65
BRISTOL	0	0	0	0	0	0
DANBURY	22	25	20	6	26	21
FAIRFIELD	206	139	43	73	116	229
HARTFORD	154	104	9	131	140	118
LITCHFIELD	17	22	18	19	37	2
MERIDEN	2	3	1	0	1	4
MIDDLESEX	22	31	11	13	24	29
NEW BRITAIN	23	41	11	13	24	40
NEW HAVEN	130	226	140	112	252	104
NEW LONDON	45	55	43	31	74	26
STAMFORD	327	225	39	142	181	371
TOLLAND	27	61	21	17	38	50
WATERBURY	194	55	47	71	118	131
WINDHAM	0	2	0	1	1	1
TOTALS	1,202	1,064	429	646	1,075	1,191

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL CASES
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS
JULY 1, 1982 - JULY 1, 1983

<u>G.A. LOCATION</u>	<u>CASES PENDING JULY 1, 1982</u>	<u>ADDED</u>	<u>DISPOSED</u>	<u>CASES PENDING JULY 1, 1983</u>
STAMFORD	294	248	454	88
BRIDGEPORT	215	629	844	0
DANBURY	65	308 *	339	34
WATERBURY	297	223	490	30
ANSONIA	83	357	334	106
NEW HAVEN	34	1,201	1,215	20
MERIDEN	81	64	76	69
WEST HAVEN	23	34	28	29
MIDDLETOWN	43	426	416	53
NEW LONDON	88	654	659	83
DANIELSON	33	303	290	46
MANCHESTER	33	31	13	51
WINDSOR	4	14	11	7
HARTFORD	17	80	83	14
NEW BRITAIN	35	34	5	64
WEST HARTFORD	35	32	26	41
BRISTOL	11	36	32	15
WINSTED	38	213	204	47
ROCKVILLE	39	249	249	39
NORWALK	61	152	187	26
NORWICH	<u>43</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>32</u>
STATE	1,572	5,677	6,355	894

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL CASES
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS
JULY 1, 1983 - JULY 1, 1984

<u>G.A. Location</u>	<u>Cases Pending July 1, 1983</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Cases Pending July 1, 1984</u>
Stamford	88	51	58	81
Bridgeport	0	2	2	0
Danbury	34	336	325	45
Waterbury	30	23	28	25
Ansonia	106	389	409	86
New Haven	20	1,213	1,204	29
Meriden	69	32	42	59
West Haven	29	28	16	41
Middletown	53	393	389	57
New London	83	695	693	85
Danielson	46	382	358	70
Manchester	51	24	39	36
Windsor	7	14	14	7
Hartford	14	65	43	36
New Britain	64	23	31	56
West Hartford	41	19	11	49
Bristol	15	17	28	4
Winsted	47	185	216	16
Rockville	39	284	287	36
Norwalk	26	19	19	26
Norwich	<u>32</u>	<u>456</u>	<u>394</u>	<u>94</u>
State	894	4,650	4,606	938

SUPERIOR COURT
G.A. LOCATIONS
SMALL CLAIMS FILINGS

	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>1983-84</u>
Stamford (3)	4073	3772	3621	4008	3952	3149
Bridgeport (3)	8192	9780	9593	10033	8257	6377
Danbury	2606	2958	3045	2581	2460	2265
Waterbury	6305	7129	6156	6104	6260	5409
Ansonia-Milford	3012	3574	3803	3535	3218	2605
New Haven (2)	6737	7182	6890	6693	6264	6181
Meriden (2)	5764	5287	5216	4930	4273	3795
West Haven (2)	2805	2946	2810	2829	2558	2416
Middletown	2461	2814	2986	2689	2601	2284
New London	4211	4607	4209	4121	4428	3433
Danielson	2308	2256	2895	2419	1926	1898
Manchester (1)	3072	3003	3117	3301	3076	2549
Windsor (1)	2116	2056	2412	2216	1953	1649
Hartford (1)	11520	12004	12094	13676	13155	10952
New Britain (1)	3245	3545	3616	3730	2942	2489
West Hartford (1)	3365	2772	1112	3008	2537	2117
Bristol (1)	2631	2337	2878	2454	2227	1973
Winsted	2592	2958	3071	2695	3151	2590
Rockville	2343	2258	2377	2094	1964	1623
Norwalk (3)	3380	3422	3646	3144	3177	2476
Norwich	<u>2877</u>	<u>3128</u>	<u>3528</u>	<u>3370</u>	<u>3110</u>	<u>2294</u>
TOTAL	85615	89738	89075	89630	83489	70524

- (1) Housing Court created in Hartford-New Britain J.D. pursuant to P.A. 78-365 effective 1/1/79. Small Claims cases involving housing matters formerly filed at the G.A. locations now filed at the Housing Court.
- (2) Housing Court created in New Haven J.D. pursuant to P.A. 81-419 effective 10/1/81.
- (3) Housing Courts created in Bridgeport and Stamford J.D. pursuant to P.A. 82-461 effective 10/1/82.

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY CASES - ON DOCKET
JULY 1, 1982 - JULY 1, 1983

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1982	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1983
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	451	608	33	623	656	403
BRISTOL	6	2	0	5	5	3
DANBURY	587	641	62	722	784	444
FAIRFIELD	1,003	1,536	506	1,089	1,595	944
HARTFORD	2,284	3,155	80	3,214	3,294	2,145
LITCHFIELD	405	687	42	626	668	424
MERIDEN	137	119	21	139	160	96
MIDDLESEX	509	751	16	745	761	499
NEW BRITAIN	574	885	20	786	806	653
NEW HAVEN	1,463	2,208	321	1,796	2,117	1,554
NEW LONDON	1,062	1,628	28	1,633	1,661	1,029
STAMFORD	1,185	1,401	56	1,428	1,484	1,102
TOLLAND	650	820	26	745	771	699
WATERBURY	705	993	116	1,004	1,120	578
WINDHAM	453	533	46	568	614	372
TOTALS	11,474	15,967	1,373	15,123	16,496	10,945

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY CASES - UNCONTESTED TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1982 - JULY 1, 1983

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1982	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1983
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	51	328	1	327	328	51
BRISTOL	3	0	0	3	3	0
DANBURY	68	342	0	359	359	51
FAIRFIELD	118	729	7	736	743	104
HARTFORD	320	1,727	11	1,711	1,722	325
LITCHFIELD	63	308	0	306	306	65
MERIDEN	27	81	10	74	84	24
MIDDLESEX	106	350	1	383	384	72
NEW BRITAIN	82	461	0	415	415	128
NEW HAVEN	141	1,114	23	1,057	1,080	175
NEW LONDON	118	742	2	745	747	113
STAMFORD	85	404	9	426	435	54
TOLLAND	144	481	2	504	506	119
WATERBURY	94	544	20	560	580	58
WINDHAM	120	435	43	417	460	95
TOTALS	1,540	8,046	129	8,023	8,152	1,434

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY CASES - LIMITED CONTESTED TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1982 - JULY 1, 1983

LOCATION	PENDING July 1, 1982	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING July 1, 1983
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	56	183	27	149	176	63
BRISTOL	1	2	0	2	2	1
DANBURY	174	192	49	237	286	80
FAIRFIELD	191	495	451	80	531	155
HARTFORD	495	1,004	64	923	987	512
LITCHFIELD	73	180	35	156	191	62
MERIDEN	31	38	9	44	53	16
MIDDLESEX	84	228	12	205	217	95
NEW BRITAIN	115	230	15	192	207	138
NEW HAVEN	230	593	267	295	562	261
NEW LONDON	132	565	20	506	526	171
STAMFORD	220	360	41	348	389	191
TOLLAND	105	150	19	99	118	137
WATERBURY	66	194	78	144	222	38
WINDHAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	1,973	4,414	1,087	3,380	4,467	1,920

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY CASES - CONTESTED TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1982 - JULY 1, 1983

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PENDING July 1, 1982</u>	<u>ENTERED DURING YEAR</u>	<u>DISPOSED DURING YEAR</u>			<u>PENDING July 1, 1983</u>
			<u>BY TRIAL</u>	<u>OTHER DISPOSITION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	6	28	5	18	23	11
BRISTOL	0	0	0	0	0	0
DANBURY	23	39	13	35	48	14
FAIRFIELD	25	54	48	10	58	21
HARTFORD	45	48	5	45	50	43
LITCHFIELD	13	31	7	22	29	15
MERIDEN	2	2	2	0	2	2
MIDDLESEX	9	30	3	19	22	17
NEW BRITAIN	19	31	5	23	28	22
NEW HAVEN	39	41	31	13	44	36
NEW LONDON	22	33	6	35	41	14
STAMFORD	41	63	6	51	57	47
TOLLAND	20	11	5	13	18	13
WATERBURY	20	24	18	14	32	12
WINDHAM	2	4	3	0	3	3
TOTALS	286	439	157	298	455	270

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY CASES - ON DOCKET
JULY 1, 1983 - JULY 1, 1984

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1983	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1984
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	403	565	18	574	592	376
BRISTOL	3	2	0	1	1	4
DANBURY	445	662	33	547	580	527
FAIRFIELD	948	1,443	404	1,065	1,469	922
HARTFORD	2,118	2,977	80	3,038	3,118	1,977
LITCHFIELD	430	623	44	618	662	391
MERIDEN	95	194	54	83	137	152
MIDDLESEX	506	662	32	691	723	445
NEW BRITAIN	644	960	0	910	910	694
NEW HAVEN	1,559	2,212	265	2,143	2,408	1,363
NEW LONDON	1,028	1,507	27	1,573	1,600	935
STAMFORD	1,107	1,422	46	1,478	1,524	1,005
TOLLAND	709	787	12	858	870	626
WATERBURY	575	974	89	891	980	569
WINDHAM	369	523	28	491	519	373
TOTALS	10,939	15,513	1,132	14,961	16,093	10,359

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY CASES - UNCONTESTED TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1983 - JULY 1, 1984

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PENDING JULY 1, 1983</u>	<u>ENTERED DURING YEAR</u>	<u>DISPOSED DURING YEAR</u>			<u>PENDING JULY 1, 1984</u>
			<u>BY TRIAL</u>	<u>OTHER DISPOSITION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	50	281	0	292	292	39
BRISTOL	0	1	0	1	1	0
DANBURY	46	334	0	306	306	74
FAIRFIELD	117	689	10	711	721	85
HARTFORD	312	1,547	4	1,539	1,543	316
LITCHFIELD	62	279	0	298	298	43
MERIDEN	22	97	30	54	84	35
MIDDLESEX	74	320	1	330	331	63
NEW BRITAIN	117	462	0	452	452	127
NEW HAVEN	178	1,023	13	1,102	1,115	86
NEW LONDON	110	685	0	681	681	114
STAMFORD	56	590	8	543	551	95
TOLLAND	129	468	0	514	514	83
WATERBURY	49	511	17	494	511	49
WINDHAM	91	401	27	366	393	99
TOTALS	1,413	7,688	110	7,683	7,793	1,308

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY CASES - LIMITED CONTESTED TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1983 - JULY 1, 1984

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1983	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1984
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	44	171	17	145	162	53
BRISTOL	1	2	0	0	0	3
DANBURY	78	229	27	146	173	134
FAIRFIELD	147	486	359	89	448	185
HARTFORD	483	940	65	912	977	446
LITCHFIELD	63	191	34	160	194	60
MERIDEN	17	35	21	5	26	26
MIDDLESEX	91	227	21	198	219	99
NEW BRITAIN	138	260	0	253	253	145
NEW HAVEN	264	678	226	514	740	202
NEW LONDON	172	555	24	533	557	170
STAMFORD	180	385	30	373	403	162
TOLLAND	127	166	11	182	193	100
WATERBURY	34	221	56	150	206	49
WINDHAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	1,839	4,546	891	3,660	4,551	1,834

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY CASES - CONTESTED TRIAL LIST
JULY 1, 1983 - JULY 1, 1984

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PENDING JULY 1, 1983</u>	<u>ENTERED DURING YEAR</u>	<u>DISPOSED DURING YEAR</u>			<u>PENDING JULY 1, 1984</u>
			<u>BY TRIAL</u>	<u>OTHER DISPOSITION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	8	19	1	15	16	11
BRISTOL	0	0	0	0	0	0
DANBURY	15	35	6	16	22	28
FAIRFIELD	20	46	35	5	40	26
HARTFORD	40	50	11	45	56	34
LITCHFIELD	17	30	10	23	33	14
MERIDEN	2	5	3	1	4	3
MIDDLESEX	20	40	10	27	37	23
NEW BRITAIN	23	28	0	30	30	21
NEW HAVEN	24	37	26	17	43	18
NEW LONDON	16	31	3	35	38	9
STAMFORD	43	59	8	68	76	26
TOLLAND	14	17	1	12	13	18
WATERBURY	10	26	16	7	23	13
WINDHAM	3	0	1	2	3	0
TOTALS	255	423	131	303	434	244

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY CASES
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS
JULY 1, 1982 - JULY 1, 1983

<u>G.A. LOCATION</u>	<u>CASES PENDING JULY 1, 1982</u>	<u>ADDED</u>	<u>DISPOSED</u>	<u>CASES PENDING JULY 1, 1983</u>
STAMFORD	50	357	353	54
BRIDGEPORT	185	1,501	1,421	265
DANBURY	8	156	154	10
WATERBURY	128	591	477	242
ANSONIA	34	150	155	29
NEW HAVEN	122	1,260	1,222	160
MERIDEN	17	159	131	45
WEST HAVEN	24	219	219	24
MIDDLETOWN	35	274	267	42
NEW LONDON	45	343	358	30
DANIELSON	22	311	308	25
MANCHESTER	30	86	96	20
WINDSOR	15	131	133	13
HARTFORD	157	1,696	1,676	177
NEW BRITAIN	49	465	441	73
WEST HARTFORD	7	35	26	16
BRISTOL	36	129	122	43
WINSTED	7	121	124	4
ROCKVILLE	10	127	125	12
NORWALK	15	323	316	22
NORWICH	<u>36</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>25</u>
STATE	1,032	8,679	8,380	1,331

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY CASES
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA LOCATIONS
JULY 1, 1983 - JULY 1, 1984

<u>G.A. Location</u>	<u>Cases Pending July 1, 1983</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Cases Pending July 1, 1984</u>
Stamford	54	272	272	54
Bridgeport	265	1,648	1,832	81
Danbury	10	146	151	5
Waterbury	242	416	523	135
Ansonia	29	129	137	21
New Haven	160	1,249	1,183	226
Meriden	45	246	240	51
West Haven	24	116	100	40
Middletown	42	210	224	28
New London	30	295	306	19
Danielson	25	234	229	30
Manchester	20	102	99	23
Windsor	13	159	158	14
Hartford	177	1,500	1,612	65
New Britain	73	423	426	70
West Hartford	16	43	14	45
Bristol	43	158	132	69
Winsted	4	112	115	1
Rockville	12	131	134	9
Norwalk	22	251	255	18
Norwich	<u>25</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>40</u>
State	1,331	8,050	8,337	1,044

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
DELINQUENCY
JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983

	CASES PENDING, START OF PERIOD									CASES PENDING, END OF PERIOD					
COURT LOCATION	DAYS 0-60	DAYS 61-120	DAYS 121-180	DAYS 180+	TOTAL	CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED			DAYS 0-60	DAYS 61-120	DAYS 121-180	DAYS 180+	TOTAL	CHANGE IN CASES OVER 120 DAYS
							JUDICIAL	NON-JUDICIAL	TOTAL						
STAMFORD	70	41	10	6	127	561	263	305	568	83	28	9	0	120	-7
NORWALK	43	8	1	0	52	461	218	259	477	29	6	1	0	36	0
DANBURY	80	27	7	1	115	505	281	219	500	65	37	16	2	120	+10
BRIDGEPORT	204	87	20	6	317	1,274	736	682	1,418	108	61	4	0	173	-22
NEW HAVEN	286	151	66	41	544	1,796	1,130	776	1,906	292	100	31	11	434	-65
WATERBURY	117	39	10	7	173	950	427	543	970	126	22	3	2	153	-12
MERIDEN	27	5	4	2	38	256	121	153	274	12	8	0	0	20	-6
MIDDLETOWN	32	11	2	0	45	423	164	250	414	38	13	2	1	54	+1
MONTVILLE	167	52	7	7	233	1,037	625	492	1,117	107	37	8	1	153	-5
WILLIMANTIC	69	22	9	17	117	427	172	257	429	71	17	13	14	115	+1
TALCOTVILLE	79	34	12	29	154	523	146	381	527	54	50	15	31	150	+5
HARTFORD	236	124	32	14	406	1,788	817	984	1,801	208	101	56	28	393	+38
NEW BRITAIN	80	27	18	16	141	647	218	383	601	75	56	36	20	187	+22
BRISTOL	51	17	1	3	72	339	144	234	378	28	3	0	2	33	-2
TORRINGTON	56	16	2	4	78	341	172	172	344	49	20	4	2	75	0
STATE	1,597	661	201	153	2,612	11,328	5,634	6,090	11,724	1,345	559	198	114	2,216	-42

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
DELINQUENCY
JULY 1, 1983 - JULY 1, 1984

	7/1/83 CASES PENDING, START OF PERIOD									7/1/84 CASES PENDING, END OF PERIOD					
COURT LOCATION	DAYS 0-60	DAYS 61-120	DAYS 121-180	DAYS 180+	TOTAL	CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED			DAYS 0-60	DAYS 61-120	DAYS 121-180	DAYS 180+	TOTAL	CHANGE IN CASES OVER 120 DAYS
							JUDICIAL	NON-JUDICIAL	TOTAL						
STAMFORD	83	28	9	0	120	409	230	222	452	61	11	5	0	77	-4
NORWALK	29	6	1	0	36	478	224	232	456	44	13	1	0	58	0
DANBURY	65	37	16	2	120	443	287	172	459	72	29	3	0	104	-15
BRIDGEPORT	108	61	4	0	173	1,290	662	612	1,274	121	60	8	0	189	+4
NEW HAVEN	292	100	31	11	434	1,781	991	780	1,771	262	144	33	5	444	-4
WATERBURY	126	22	3	2	153	779	344	383	727	111	74	15	5	205	+15
MERIDEN	12	8	0	0	20	264	86	160	246	21	10	5	2	38	+7
MIDDLETOWN	38	13	2	1	54	402	177	239	416	26	8	3	3	40	+3
MONTVILLE	107	37	8	1	153	1,065	637	404	1,041	141	27	6	3	177	0
WILLIMANTIC	71	17	13	14	115	535	178	391	569	41	21	6	13	81	-8
TALCOTTVILLE	54	50	15	31	150	506	208	310	518	66	27	23	22	138	-1
HARTFORD	208	101	56	28	393	1,700	531	1,183	1,714	218	102	40	19	379	-25
NEW BRITAIN	75	56	36	20	187	546	306	297	603	53	50	14	13	130	-29
BRISTOL	28	3	0	2	33	327	141	178	319	30	9	2	0	41	0
TORRINGTON	49	20	4	2	75	403	252	158	410	42	18	5	3	68	+2
STATE	1,345	559	198	114	2,216	10,928	5,254	5,721	10,975	1,309	603	169	88	2,169	-55

Superior Court - Family Division
Movement of Neglect Cases
July 1, 1982 - June 30, 1983

<u>Location</u>	<u>Pending Start of Year</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Pending End of Period</u>
Stamford	6	48	47	7
Norwalk	4	20	20	4
Danbury	8	46	27	27
Bridgeport	53	132	163	22
New Haven	33	111	110	34
Waterbury	35	115	117	33
Meriden	13	27	32	8
Middletown	6	29	24	11
Montville	43	110	117	36
Willimantic	16	49	55	10
Talcottville	9	46	48	7
Hartford	70	113	134	49
New Britain	29	31	48	12
Bristol	13	27	33	7
Torrington	4	26	24	6
State	342	930	999	273

Superior Court - Family Division
Movement of Termination of Parental Rights Cases
July 1, 1982 - June 30, 1983

<u>Location</u>	<u>Pending Start of Year</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Pending End of Period</u>
Stamford	0	13	8	5
Norwalk	0	6	6	0
Danbury	0	10	7	3
Bridgeport	20	43	53	10
New Haven	40	56	76	20
Waterbury	5	20	15	10
Meriden	11	23	26	8
Middletown	10	14	18	6
Montville	14	37	44	7
Willimantic	0	4	2	2
Talcottville	2	8	9	1
Hartford	21	34	41	14
New Britain	5	10	9	6
Bristol	0	8	4	4
Torrington	0	12	4	8
State	128	298	322	104

Superior Court - Family Division
 Movement of Revocation of Commitment Cases
 July 1, 1982 - June 30, 1983

<u>Location</u>	<u>Pending Start of Year</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Pending End of Period</u>
Stamford	0	12	11	1
Norwalk	3	5	8	0
Danbury	1	10	6	5
Bridgeport	6	46	44	8
New Haven	15	49	47	17
Waterbury	6	36	28	14
Meriden	5	11	15	1
Middletown	2	8	10	0
Montville	15	37	45	7
Willimantic	1	6	6	1
Talcottville	2	11	11	2
Hartford	11	50	53	8
New Britain	4	12	12	4
Bristol	3	6	4	5
Torrington	0	4	3	1
State	74	303	303	74

Superior Court - Family Division
 Extension of Commitment Cases
 July 1, 1982 - June 30, 1983

<u>Location</u>	<u>Pending Start of Year</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Pending End of Period</u>
Stamford	0	0	0	0
Norwalk	0	2	0	2
Danbury	1	11	10	2
Bridgeport	11	23	32	2
New Haven	1	20	15	6
Waterbury	1	30	27	4
Meriden	2	8	9	1
Middletown	1	9	9	1
Montville	8	16	24	0
Willimantic	3	6	7	2
Talcottville	2	11	8	5
Hartford	5	41	34	12
New Britain	1	4	3	2
Bristol	0	6	6	0
Torrington	0	8	8	0
State	36	195	192	39

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
MOVEMENT OF NEGLECT CASES
JULY 1, 1983 - July 1, 1984

<u>Location</u>	<u>Pending Start of Period</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Pending End of Period</u>
Stamford	7	33	24	16
Norwalk	4	22	15	11
Danbury	27	49	53	23
Bridgeport	24	148	134	38
New Haven	36	76	76	36
Waterbury	33	129	143	19
Meriden	10	32	30	12
Middletown	11	32	26	17
Montville	36	91	105	22
Willimantic	9	42	34	17
Talcottville	10	49	47	12
Hartford	50	102	118	34
New Britain	14	40	39	15
Bristol	6	45	27	24
Torrington	6	39	36	9
State	283	929	907	305

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
MOVEMENT OF TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS CASES
JULY 1, 1983 - JULY 1, 1984

<u>Location</u>	<u>Pending Start of Period</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Pending End of Period</u>
Stamford	6	4	6	4
Norwalk	0	7	5	2
Danbury	3	7	6	4
Bridgeport	12	50	45	17
New Haven	21	32	38	15
Waterbury	11	36	32	15
Meriden	8	9	13	4
Middletown	4	10	14	0
Montville	7	36	27	16
Willimantic	2	13	9	6
Talcottville	0	10	10	0
Hartford	9	37	35	11
New Britain	7	7	10	4
Bristol	4	4	7	1
Torrington	8	11	14	5
State	102	273	271	104

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
MOVEMENT OF REVOCATION OF COMMITMENT CASES
JULY 1, 1983 - JULY 1, 1984

<u>Location</u>	<u>Pending Start of Period</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Pending End of Period</u>
Stamford	1	8	8	1
Norwalk	0	2	2	0
Danbury	5	19	21	3
Bridgeport	8	39	39	8
New Haven	8	42	34	16
Waterbury	14	54	53	15
Meriden	1	13	7	7
Middletown	0	5	4	1
Montville	7	36	42	1
Willimantic	1	6	6	1
Talcottville	2	14	16	0
Hartford	8	38	44	2
New Britain	4	11	14	1
Bristol	5	6	11	0
Torrington	1	6	6	1
State	65	299	307	57

SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE MATTERS
EXTENSION OF COMMITMENT CASES
JULY 1, 1983 - JULY 1, 1984

<u>Location</u>	<u>Pending Start of Period</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Pending End of Period</u>
Stamford	0	16	13	3
Norwalk	0	2	0	2
Danbury	2	17	14	5
Bridgeport	2	62	45	19
New Haven	6	52	51	7
Waterbury	4	62	46	20
Meriden	1	24	20	5
Middletown	1	13	12	2
Montville	0	51	49	2
Willimantic	2	12	10	4
Talcottville	4	26	27	3
Hartford	12	84	89	7
New Britain	2	14	9	7
Bristol	0	9	9	0
Torrington	0	9	9	0
State	36	453	403	86

HOUSING SESSION
SUPERIOR COURT
JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983

TYPE OF CASE	BRIDGEPORT	HARTFORD	NEW BRITAIN	NEW HAVEN	STAMFORD	WATERBURY	TOTAL
<u>SUMMARY PROCESS</u>							
Pending, Start of Period	0	397	85	203	0	0	685
Cases Added	1,691	4,335	1,027	2,624	961	613	11,251
Cases Disposed	1,217	4,011	997	2,625	557	510	9,917
Pending, End of Period	474	721	115	202	404	103	2,019
<u>SMALL CLAIMS</u>							
Pending, Start of Period	0	625	345	246	0	0	1,216
Cases Added	255	780	296	771	184	225	2,511
Cases Disposed	147	807	391	638	110	145	2,238
Pending, End of Period	108	598	250	379	74	80	1,489
<u>CIVIL DOCKET</u>							
Pending, Start of Period	0	223	50	85	0	0	358
Cases Added	76	280	69	261	111	34	831
Cases Disposed	12	173	48	161	27	12	433
Pending, End of Period	64	330	71	185	84	22	756
<u>CRIMINAL DOCKET</u>							
Pending, Start of Period	0	12	2	5	0	0	19
Cases Added	15	51	3	40	17	26	152
Cases Disposed	12	48	2	27	16	19	124
Pending, End of Period	3	15	3	18	1	7	47
<u>TOTAL DOCKET</u>							
Pending, Start of Period	0	1,257	482	539	0	0	2,278
Cases Added	2,037	5,446	1,395	3,696	1,273	898	14,745
Cases Disposed	1,388	5,039	1,438	3,451	710	686	12,712
Pending, End of Period	649	1,664	439	784	563	212	4,311

SUPERIOR COURT
HOUSING SESSION
JULY 1, 1983 - JULY 1, 1984

TYPE OF CASE	BRIDGEPORT	HARTFORD	NEW BRITAIN	NEW HAVEN	MERIDEN	STAMFORD	WATERBURY	TOTAL
<u>SUMMARY PROCESS</u>								
Pending, Start of Period	474	721	115	202	0	404	103	2,019
Cases Added	2,201	4,510	1,025	2,513	99	1,220	921	12,489
Cases Disposed	2,476	4,751	1,025	2,592	65	1,269	930	13,108
Pending, End of Period	199	480	115	123	34	355	94	1,400
<u>SMALL CLAIMS</u>								
Pending, Start of Period	108	598	250	379	0	74	80	1,489
Cases Added	285	779	308	627	43	196	334	2,572
Cases Disposed	222	774	300	573	23	138	264	2,294
Pending, End of Period	171	603	258	433	20	132	150	1,767
<u>CIVIL DOCKET</u>								
Pending, Start of Period	64	330	71	185	0	84	22	756
Cases Added	119	275	63	561	13	157	93	1,281
Cases Disposed	50	367	65	519	1	86	72	1,160
Pending, End of Period	133	238	69	227	12	155	43	877
<u>CRIMINAL DOCKET</u>								
Pending, Start of Period	3	15	3	18	0	1	7	47
Cases Added	16	69	12	43	0	12	20	172
Cases Disposed	11	61	14	36	0	11	22	155
Pending, End of Period	8	23	1	25	0	2	5	64
<u>HOUSING CODE ENFORCEMENT</u>								
Pending, Start of Period	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases Added	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Cases Disposed	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Pending, End of Period	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
<u>TOTAL DOCKET</u>								
Pending Start of Period	649	1,664	439	784	0	563	212	4,311
Cases Added	2,621	5,643	1,408	3,744	155	1,585	1,368	16,524
Cases Disposed	2,759	5,960	1,404	3,720	89	1,504	1,288	16,724
Pending, end of Period	511	1,347	443	808	66	644	292	4,111

APPENDIX C

PROBATE COURT STATISTICS

STATISTICS OF THE COURTS OF PROBATE
FISCAL YEARS 1982-83 AND 1983-84

	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>1983-84</u>
I. Decedent's Estates		
Application for:		
Administration - Intestate	2,676	2,749
Probate of Will - Testate	7,585	7,538
Sale or Mortgage of Real Estate	1,736	1,857
Compromise Claim	540	575
Allowance for Spouse	269	321
Allowance of Account	9,280	8,549
Other Applications or Petitions	1,777	1,319
Small Estates Affidavit	5,280	4,972
Section 4-68h Estates	459	466
Tax Purposes Only	3,000	3,297
II. Trustees		
Appointment of Testamentary Trustee	469	500
Trust Accounts which Require Hearing	4,596	4,068
Termination of Charitable Trusts	77	37
III. Adoptions and Terminations		
Application for:		
Termination of Parental Rights	719	504
Transfer to Superior Court - Juvenile Matters	17	10
Approval of Adoption Agreement - Stepparent	615	552
Approval of Adoption Agreement - Relative	70	63
Approval of Adoption Agreement - Statutory Parent	482	426
Petition for Identifying Information	39	35
Request for Non-Identifying Information	12	43
Other Applications or Petitions	138	87
IV. Guardians		
Application for:		
Appointment of Guardian of the Person	133	126
Appointment of Guardian of the Estate	655	759
Temporary Guardianship	106	141
Compromise Claim	124	349
Removal of Guardian of the Person	396	333
Allowance of Account	393	491
Other Applications or Petitions	269	180
V. Temporary Custody - Pending Removal or Termination Application	155	109
VI. Paternity Claims	29	22
VII. Conservators		
Applications for:		
Appointment of Conservator of the Person	176	131
Appointment of Conservator of the Estate	185	249
Appointment of Conservator of Person & Estate	1,065	1,112
Same Application		
Sale or Mortgage of Real Estate	427	454
Allowance of Account	1,968	1,931
Voluntary Representation	181	213
Other Applications or Petitions	402	475

	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>1983-84</u>
VIII. Commitments - Adults		
Application for Commitment	1,092	1,118
Probable Cause Hearing	719	564
Warrants Issued	34	30
Annual Review (appointment of Psychiatrist)	153	218
Biennial Review Hearing	135	136
Application by Patient for Release	104	122
IX. Commitments - Children (Under 16)		
Application for Commitment	36	26
Application by Child - Release from Parental Voluntary	4	4
Transfer to Superior Court	0	0
X. Proceedings Re Mentally Retarded Person		
Application for:		
Placement of Mentally Retarded Person	30	27
Guardians for Mentally Retarded Person	627	682
Sterilization	2	2
XI. Change of Name	1,119	1,179
XII. Passport Applications	10,283	12,403
XIII. Marriages		
Request for Permission (minors)	38	33
Request for Waiver - 4 day/blood test	911	917
XIV. Motions for Appeal	82	57